The New-York Times.

VOL. XV....NO. 4567.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress, and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure. When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensable to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with excessive dancing, produce their legitimate effect, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature, becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health, is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESS
ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE.
Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, No Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
☞ THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. ☜

It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,
will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. Keyser is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

Mr. H. T. Helmbold;

Dear Sir—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicinal agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.
August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South 10th-st., (below Chestnut,)
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Veto of the Colorado Admission Bill by President Johnson.

The Change from a Territorial to a State Government Unnecessary.

The Majority of the People Probably Unprepared for Such Change.

The Population of the Territory Insufficient and Decreasing.

Caution as to Admitting New States while Eleven Remain Unrepresented.

Characteristic Display by Mr. Stevens in the House.

The Investigation Into the Origin of the Memphis Riots.

Message from the President in Reference to Commercial Relations with Mexico.

Diplomatic Difficulties with the Republic of Ecuador.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15.

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

The President's acting Private Secretary, Col. COOPER, delivered to the Senate to-day a message in writing, containing the objections of the President to the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State. This announcement created some little surprise, as an unauthenticated rumor just previously prevailed that the bill had been approved. Later in the afternoon an effort was made to proceed with the consideration of the message, but the majority preferred to take an early start with it to-morrow. It was not formally laid before the Senate, and therefore not read. For this reason the message cannot now be presented to the country. But it was privately perused by several Senators, who say it takes the ground that the erection of Colorado into a State is at present unnecessary for the welfare of the people. Nor is it clearly established that the majority desire or are prepared for such a change. The population is insufficient, and has diminished rather than increased. In addition to these and other reasons, it is stated, the President says: "Caution should be exercised in the admission of new States, and especially as eleven of the States are now without a representation, and all should be consulted as to who shall become members of the Union."

The fact that the message was not read creates considerable comment to-night, and is looked upon as a manifestation of contempt. It creates more talk than the subject matter itself, which causes no surprise, and the views expressed in the message are generally regarded as conclusive against the embryo State. The result is that it will be consistent to reject Democratic Montana next Winter, and will enable the advocates of impartial suffrage to enforce the doctrine enunciated in the territorial bill passed by the House to-day, which prohibits any Territory from making any distinction among its citizens on account of race or color, in their laws or in the formation of their State Constitutions.

The report above mentioned, was to the effect that the Colorado bill had been considered in Cabinet, and four of the members had voted against a veto, and that the President had thereupon yielded his opinion and signed the bill. The fact is that the bill was not considered to-day in Cabinet, and the veto message was written about midnight last night and submitted to no one until it reached the Senate this afternoon.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY MR. STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS arose in the House to-day, and moved to postpone the special orders, viz.: the two bills submitted, with the joint resolution from the Reconstruction Committee, for two weeks, on the ground that there was no necessity for their immediate consideration. Mr. BINGHAM, daring to suggest that if his amendment was to prevail, early consideration was necessary, in order that any Southern State ratifying the amendments might be at once represented, Mr. STEVENS, in one of his most bitter and dictatorial outbursts of passion, utterly scouted the idea that the question of the representation of any Southern State depended in the least degree upon the action of such State. The well-meaning, sober-minded, thoughtful Republicans in the House are fast becoming tired of the crafty party lashings of Mr. STEVENS. He will again have need to call on his Copperhead allies when the next issue comes up. The joint resolution has been postponed in the Senate until Monday next.

MAXIMILIAN AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, inclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution requesting information concerning the discrimination made by the so-called Maximilian Government of Mexico against American commerce, or against commerce from particular American ports.

The Secretary incloses a copy of a communication of the 7th of January last, from the Collector of Customs of the Port of Brownsville, Texas, in which the Secretary says mention is made of an order promulgated in the City of Matamoras, Mexico, a few days before the date of the letter, to the effect that all goods going to Brownsville from that city, or coming to Matamoras from Brownsville, should pay full duties. This order is represented to be in conflict with the policy which for four years had been recognized in that section, under which all goods entering Matamoras were free of duty, being subject thereto only when sold to go into the interior of Mexico, or having entered Matamoras as they were exported to a foreign country they are said to have been subject to one-quarter of the full duties. As the order referred to is alleged not to extend to Bagdad, Mexico, the Collector considered its object to be a discrimination against the trade of Brownsville, but he fails to state by what authority, whether purely local or otherwise, it was promulgated. The Collector, in his letter, says the reason of this order is pure anger, and fear that Brownsville will do all the business of Mexico, as it did before the war. They hope, by a decree against Brownsville, to force all the trade through their port, and put all the freights in their own hands. The working of the decree is as they hoped. No business can be done at Brownsville, as the whole trade of Brownsville is with Mexico. Of course, all trade is paralyzed. There is, he says, one mode of redress, which would have the immediate effect of showing them that the rule will work both ways. An order from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of the Ports of New-Orleans, Galveston and Indianola, not to clear any vessel for the ports of Bagdad or Matamoras, Mexico, until you had laid the matter before the authorities at Mexico, would cause consternation at Matamoras, as they draw all their supplies of corn, hay, lard, flour, and in fact nearly all groceries from those cities. The cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz would then do all the business of the interior of Mexico and San Antonio, Texas, the trade of Chihuahua, while this place would feed all the Rio Grande Valley.

In justice to many of the prominent merchants of Matamoras, the Collector states that they are entirely opposed to this decree, while others, interested in the promotion of Bagdad, are the originators.

ECUADOR.

The President also sent a message to Congress, inclosing a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the acting Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador, from which it appears that the Government of that Republic has failed to pay the first installment of the award of the Commissioners, under the Convention between the United States and Ecuador, of the 25th of November, 1862, which installment was due on the 17th of February last. As debts of this character from one Government to another, are justly regarded as of a peculiarly sacred character, and as further diplomatic measures are not in this instance likely to be successful, the expediency of authorizing other proceedings, in case they should ultimately prove to be indispensable, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE's special Committee on the Memphis riots will leave for the scene of their labors on Thursday morning. The Committee was reorganized to-day by the appointment of Mr. BROOMALL in place of Mr. BOUTWELL, and Mr. SHANKLIN in place of Mr. LE BLOND, Messrs. BOUTWELL and LE BLOND having asked to be excused from serving.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Senate, after a sort of spasmodic debate on the cholera and quarantine, lasting for about a week, to-day passed the House joint resolution in a modified form, empowering the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury and the revenue officers, to aid the local and municipal authorities in carrying into effect their quarantine regulations. The Committee on Commerce, through Mr. CHANDLER, had reported the resolution providing for the coöperation of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury, under the direction of the President, to make uniform regulations. For several reasons the Senate disagreed to the resolution in this form, and proposed placing the matter in the hands of the President, whereat the Senator from Michigan waxed exceedingly wroth, and declared he would not give such powers to one man, and especially to a man in whom he had no confidence. To appease the angered Senator, the resolution was again amended and passed in the form at first described.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon a number of nominations for confirmation. The appointments were all for offices of minor importance.

CONFIRMATION RECONSIDERED.

In the Executive Session, the Senate unanimously agreed to reconsider the confirmation of SLOANAKER for Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania. It appears the confirmation was agreed upon without due consideration yesterday, and there is now a probability that the nomination will be rejected.

THE PITTSBURGH COLLECTORSHIP.

It is understood that the rejection of JOHNSON as Collector for Pittsburgh, by the Senate yesterday, was made the test of the contest between the Radicals and the President. JOHNSON, it is alleged by the former, was appointed because he is the supporter of the President's policy, and for the purpose of displacing the present incumbent because he is a Radical and opposed to the President. In disposing of this case the Senate practically put in operation one of the features of the TRUMBULL amendment to the Post-office Bill restricting the President's appointing power, and began the war upon the Executive by rejecting the nomination mentioned. And such, say the Radicals, is to be the settled rule of the Senate in future. A large list of rejections was sent to the President yesterday.

THE INDICTMENT OF DAVIS.

There is a general growling to-night among the Republicans about the alleged bad management of Judge UNDERWOOD in getting up the Jeff. Davis indictment, and it is asserted that in the Attorney-General's office, the opinion is that the indictment will not stand the test of judicial criticism. What truth there is in the latter part of the statement I have not learned, but nevertheless, Judge UNDERWOOD is criticised severely, this evening, on all sides. He claims to have managed the whole affair at Norfolk, and is therefore responsible for the form of the indictment whether it be good or bad.

A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The public reception by the President and his daughters to-night was largely attended. Among the guests were two daughters of President JUAREZ, accompanied by M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, and Mrs. ROMERO, with whom they are sojourning. This party attracted a great deal of attention. A full band of music was in attendance.

OPPOSITION TO PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TAX BILL.

There is a strong opposition manifesting itself against the tobacco tax as imposed in the new Tax Bill, and there will also be considerable opposition in the House against the reduction of the income tax. The distillers are also organizing for a fight against that part of the law changing the regulations concerning the distillation of spirits. The Committee are still adding a few unimportant articles to the free list.

PETROLEUM EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The Internal Revenue Bureau gives notice to assessors and collectors that the joint resolution for the exemption of crude petroleum from internal tax or duty, took effect from and after the 9th inst.

AMENDMENT TO THE FUNDING BILL.

The bill heretofore introduced by Senator SHERMAN to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, and for funding the same, was reported back from the Committee on Finance to-day, with an amendment providing that the expense of disposing of the bonds shall not exceed one per cent. of the amount disposed of. The original bill fixed the amount at two per cent. for preparing, issuing and disposing of the bonds.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN RICHMOND.

The Senate struck out that part of the House Bill authorizing United States Courts to be convened in Richmond, which empowers the Chief Justice to call courts at such times as he may deem proper, thus definitely fixing the time for holding the courts. The House will likely concur, and the first term will be held in June.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

The examiner of the Merchants' National Bank, JOHN BULL, Esq., has made a supplementary report to the Comptroller of the Currency, in which he states that it appears from evidence that two or more of the disbursing officers of the Government had an arrangement with the bank by which they received interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on their balances. That a certain president of a Richmond bank also had an arrangement with this bank by which he agreed to induce disbursing officers to deposit balances with the broken bank, for which he was to receive one-fourth of the interest accruing, and that the Merchants' National Bank has paid interest to those parties on these arrangements to the amount of several thousand dollars within the past six months.

MR. SHERMAN'S LOAN BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, though not fully approving Mr. SHERMAN's Loan Bill, have agreed to permit it to be reported, with some immaterial amendments.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day, was brief, lasting only about three-quarters of an hour. All the members were present except Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-Gen. SPEED.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House, states that the number of clerks employed in his department is forty-four, of whom eleven were in the Union army; none of them were in the rebel service.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of WILLIAM JAMES, of Richmond, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Collection District.

THE FIVE-CENT PIECE.

Representative KASSON's bill, which has just passed both Houses, provides for a new five-cent coin which shall weigh five grains of the metric system. Three of them will weigh about half an ounce, or the weight of one single letter. It will also serve for other small weights in apothecaries' shops and elsewhere. The act requires the withdrawal of all fractional notes of less denomination than ten cents.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT ST. JOHN.

Col. DARIUS B. WARNER, of Ohio, the recently appointed Consul of the United States at St. John, N. B., is a maimed soldier, who lost an arm at the attack on Fort Fisher. His appointment was made on the recommendation of Gen. SWAYNE, and the concurrence of the Ohio delegation, in acknowledgment of his claims as a soldier, and from no dissatisfaction with J. Q. HOWARD, of Ohio, his predecessor, who has filled the office for the past five years with entire acceptance and marked ability.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill amending an act relating to the *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, and approved in March, 1863. It is therefore a law. It provides that any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done or omitted to be done during the rebellion, by an officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States, holding the command of the department, district or place within which such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the purview of the fourth and fifth sections of the act of March 3, 1863, for all the purposes of defence, transfer, appeal or limitation provided therein. But no such order shall by force of this act or the act to which this is an amendment be a defence to a defence to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act. When the said order is in writing, it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or if sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officers shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost, or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissable, as in other cases. The right of removal from the State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea, or other defence, in said Court at any term of said Court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered and before a jury is impannelled to try the same. But nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State Court, nor shall it be necessary in the State Court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the United States Circuit Court. But on the filing of the petitions verified, as provided in the said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State Court shall cease, and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the said Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court at the next term, is produced. If the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect. And all parties, judges, officers and other persons, thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by an action in a Court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the District in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer or other person so offending shall be found; and upon a recovery of damages in either Court, the party who is plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

It is made the duty of the Clerk of the State Court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the Clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the Clerk of the State Court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein, and upon his default may order a non-suit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

CONSULAR.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. CALVIN BROWN, of New-York, as Consul at Augsburg, and FRANK SWAN, of Ohio, as Consul at Naples.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, May 15.

MONTANA.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Legislature of Montana for the establishment of a branch mint in that Territory. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also a memorial from the same source, asking for an extension of the southern boundary of that Territory. This was referred to the Committee on Territories.

AN ADDRESS FROM COLORED CITIZENS.

The Chair laid before the Senate an address of the colored citizens of Chicago, dated April 23, 1866, to the Congress of the United States. Which was ordered to be printed.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON COTTON.

Mr. MORGAN presented the protest of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the proposed tax on cotton. Which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had heard many inquiries as to when the Senate would take up the reconstruction resolutions. In answer to them, he would say that he intended to ask the Senate to take them up on Monday next, and to keep them before the body until disposed of, which he hoped would be during the week.

A PETITION.

Mr. YATES presented a petition for universal suffrage, without regard to color or sex. Which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the office to cease in six months from the passage of the act; the compensation to be the same as now given to the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. GRIMES explained that the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy was about to visit Europe to be absent six months.

The bill was passed.

TAXES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a joint resolution to suspend temporarily the collection of the direct tax in West Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE UNITED STATES COURT IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to change the place and time of holding the United States Court in Virginia. It changes the place from Norfolk to Richmond, and provides that the time for commencing Court sessions shall be the first Mondays in May and December.

A provision giving the Chief-Justice power to call special sessions was stricken out, and the bill as thus amended was passed.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt and for funding the same, with an amendment which provides that the cost of disposing of the bonds shall not exceed one per cent. of their amount. The provision before the amendment allowed two per cent. for preparing, issuing and disposing of such bonds.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested to Mr. FESSENDEN to set a day for calling up the above.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was opposed to the bill, and was not in favor of fixing any day for taking it up.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would endeavor to call it up some day next week.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States by establishing a quarantine under the direction of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy and the Treasury.

This resolution was discussed by Messrs. JOHNSON, SUMNER and MORRILL.

Mr. SUMNER contended for the right of Congress to pass the resolution under the power to regulate commerce.

Mr. MORRILL asked if cholera was commerce.

Mr. SUMNER said it was not; but it came through passengers, and under the power to regulate the carriage of passengers there was the power to make laws respecting their health.

Mr. MORRILL said the quarantine power was a police power belonging exclusively to the States, and over which Congress had no control. It was an internal power entirely independent of the power to regulate commerce.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. SUMNER's amendment, to make the resolution read: "That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the coöperation of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, to adopt an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction of Asiatic cholera."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment to strike out in the above the words "it shall be the duty of," and insert the words "President of the United States," the words "shall be authorized in aid of the municipal and State authorities."

The amendment was disagreed to.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution of the Senate, as a substitute for the House proposition, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Yates—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougal, Morrill, Norton, Riddle, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

So the Senate refused to adopt the substitute for the House resolution, and the question was upon the House resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER—I now move to lay the resolution on the table, and on that question I call the yeas and nays.

The motion was disagreed to; yeas 15, nays 23.

The resolution of the House was read as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be and he hereby is authorized to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine as in his opinion may be deemed necessary and proper, in aid of State and municipal authorities, to guard against the introduction of the cholera into the ports of the United States; and the President is further authorized to empower the military and naval commanders in ports and places in the States that have been or are in insurrection to enforce such quarantine regulations as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of guarding against the introduction of cholera and yellow fever, and to provide for the proper care and treatment of patients; and such an amount of money as may be necessary to carry into effect this joint resolution is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. CHANDLER said the above was a monstrous proposition. It gave unlimited power to the President. The substitute just voted down proposed to give a limited power to three men in whom he had confidence—the three Secretaries. This proposed to give unlimited power to one man, in whom he had no confidence.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said he had great confidence in the gentleman referred to by Mr. CHANDLER, but he believed the pending bill to be unwise and unnecessary.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by striking out the words "the President" wherever they occur, and inserting the words "the Secretary of the Treasury;" and the striking out all after the words "and the President is further authorized to," down to the words "treatment of patients," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to direct the revenue officers, and officers commanding revenue cutters, to aid in the execution of such quarantine and health laws as may seem necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved the following as an amendment:

Provided, That all authority hereby granted shall expire on the 1st of January, 1867.

The amendment was agreed to.

On the question of reading the resolution a third time, and engrossing the amendments, Mr. JOHNSON called the yeas and nays. Yeas 27, nays 12.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading, and afterward passed as amended.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to apportion the National currency to the several States and Territories and to the District of Columbia.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

It authorizes and directs the Comptroller of the Currency to apportion the same as follows: 1. One-half, or one hundred and fifty millions, shall be apportioned in proportion to the population; 2. The remaining one hundred and fifty millions shall be apportioned in proportion to the value of the annual production of agricultural, manufacturing and mining industry of each State and Territory; which value shall be determined by census exhibits, if practicable; if otherwise, to be estimated by the Comptroller according to the best obtainable information. If any State shall have an excess above the maximum allowed to each State, provision is made for the reduction of the same, and a deficiency may be brought up to a maximum. But a reduction shall take effect only as its circulating notes are to be turned into the Treasury to be canceled on account of mutilation. It also provides that, on the organization of additional banks, preference shall be given as far as practicable to such existing banks in good repute as shall signify a desire to the Comptroller to be converted into National Banks. It suspends the operation of the provision of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, referring to State banks and Banking Associations, until the first day of January, 1867.

THE COLORADO BILL VETOED.

At 3 o'clock a message was received from the President, announcing the return, without his signature, of the bill for the admission of Colorado, with his objections, in writing.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The bill to prevent smuggling, which was pending yesterday, was taken up and discussed, and passed.

CONSULAR.

The Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up, and made the special order for to-morrow.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. MCDOUGAL called for the reading of the Veto Message.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said it was a matter of courtesy to the President to read the Message. It should have been read some hours since.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no disrespect whatever to the President in his motion. He merely wished to postpone the reading of the Message until to-morrow morning, when there would be a full Senate.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said this was the first time that a Message had been denied a reading for so long. He could not but regard it as a vindictive assault upon the President.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN ADDRESS FROM A SWISS COMMITTEE.

The Speaker presented the address of the Swiss Committee of Geneva, to the Congress of the United States, in regard to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, obtained an order for the printing of an amendment which he proposes to offer as a substitute for one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction. The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause in the first section of House bill 543 and insert the following: That whenever the above-recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Provided, That if any State, after ratifying said amendment and conforming its constitution and laws therewith, shall establish an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction, who are not less than twenty-one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State shall be admitted as aforesaid, without being required to await the action of other States on said amendment; and,

Provided further, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now entitled to vote.

A COTTON COMPANY.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to incorporate the American Cotton Company of the District of Columbia. Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the use of certain lumber for the fair of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, was taken from the Speaker's table, considered and passed.

THE DUNDAS PATENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House whether any application has been made for the reissue of the Dundas Patent for a cultivator, and if so, by whom, at what time, and on what grounds; also, what effect the reissue of such patent would have on the agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. JENCKES objected to the resolution being received.

Mr. WASHBURNE represented that the resolution only asked for information, and it could be referred to the gentleman's (JENCKES) own committee, the Committee on Agriculture.

The objection was persisted in.

WEST VIRGINIA.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, the Senate bill to reimburse West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and paying military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was taken from the table of the Speaker, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

POST-OFFICE.

Mr. KASSON, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which were all concurred in.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate a statement of the brevet promotions made in the regular army since the 12th of April, 1861, with full particulars as to the meritorious service performed, and whether such promotions have been confirmed by the Senate.

PENSIONS.

Mr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the pension laws so as to prohibit pension agents exacting fees.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Speaker presented a report from the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, in reply to the House resolution of the 15th of May in regard to clerks employed by him, and whether any of them had served in the rebel army.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported back, with a substitute, the joint resolution introduced some days ago by Mr. PAYNE, of Wisconsin, relative to appointments to the Military Academy.

The substitute provides that the age for the admission of cadets to the United States Military Academy shall hereafter be between seventeen and twenty-two years; but any person who has honorably and faithfully served not less than one year as an officer or an enlisted man in the army of the United States in the late war, and who possesses the other qualifications prescribed by law, shall be eligible to appointment up to the age of twenty-four years.

The second section provides for their appointment in advance of the time of their admission, except where by reason of death or other cause a vacancy occurs which cannot be thus provided for by such appointment.

Mr. THAYER suggested that before a cadet of twenty-four years of age would reach the rank of captain in the regular course of promotion, he would be in a condition to be placed on the retired list.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that this provision in regard to men who served in the late war could not apply longer than three or four years more.

Mr. THAYER said he would vote cheerfully for anything that would be of benefit to young men thus circumstanced, but this seemed to him a very equivocal kind of benefit.

The substitute was agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The two bills reported from the Committee on Reconstruction came up in their order as special orders, and were, after considerable debate, which was participated in by Messrs. STEVENS and CONKLING, in favor of the postponement, and by Messrs. BINGHAM and PRICE, against it, postponed till the 29th and 30th of May, and were made the special orders for those days.

TERRITORIES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Territories.

The bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakotah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, came up first for consideration.

The bill prohibits the legislative assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate power, but authorizes them to pass general laws for the purpose. It declares null and void all special charters heretofore granted by any of the legislative assemblies. The sixth section provides that no person appointed by the President to any office in the Territories shall receive any compensation, unless he shall have entered upon the discharge of his official duties within the Territory, and that no officer shall be paid for the time he may be absent from the Territory without authority from the President. It prohibits legislative assemblies from granting divorces, but leaves that authority with the Courts of the United States in the Territory.

The ninth section is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law; and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Legislative Assemblies of the Territories aforesaid inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

The tenth section entitles a Territorial Secretary, who performs the duties of Acting-Governor in the absence of the Governor, to receive pay equal to the Governor's salary.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to amend by striking out the ninth section, and addressed the House in support of his amendment. He did not believe that Congress had the power to control citizens in the Territories in regard to the right of suffrage. Referring to the attempts to shift the responsibility for the passage of the Constitutional Amendment from the Republican to the Democratic Party, he said it would be found a very difficult matter to make the people believe that thirty Democrats controlled the action of the House on important measures.

He called for the yeas and nays on his amendment. The vote was taken and the amendment rejected by yeas 36, nays 75.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 79 to 43.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HART presented the petition of banks and bankers of Rochester, N. Y., asking for an extension of the time fixed by law for the taxation of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of manufacturers of writing and Paris white, asking for an increase of the tariff. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing on page 29, amending the 26th section of the present Internal Revenue Bill.

A number of verbal or unimportant amendments were made. The exemptions from distraint for taxes were made to consist of school books and wearing apparel necessary for the family, arms for personal use, one cow, two hogs, five sheep, and the wool thereof; provided the aggregate market value of the sheep shall not exceed $50; feed to an amount not exceeding $25; provisions not to exceed $50 in value; household furniture not exceeding $300, and books, tools or implements of a trade or profession not greater than $100.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested the adding of a proviso that there should be no distinction made in the sheep on account of race or color, but the proviso was not inserted.

The clause amending the 30th section of the present law was amended by reducing the rate of interest in cases where property sold for taxes is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD a new clause was inserted amending section 44 of the present law, by adding to it a proviso: That where a second assessment may have been made, in case the last statement was false or fraudulent, such assessment shall not be remitted, nor shall taxes or duties collected under such assessment be recovered, refunded or paid back, unless the last statement or return was not false or fraudulent, and did not contain any understatement or undervaluation.

The Committee progressed in the bill as far as page 44.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented three messages from the President in reference to the following subjects: Transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the House resolution of the 7th of May, in reference to clerks employed in the Department of State; transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of the 3d of May, concerning discriminations made by the so-called Maximilian Government of Mexico, against American commerce or against commerce from particular American ports.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the acting Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in reference to the payment, by Ecuador, of the first installment of the award made by the Commissioners under the convention between the two republics, and suggesting the expediency of Congress authorizing other proceedings. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Messrs. BOUTWELL and LE BLOND were excused from service on the special committee, ordered by the House yesterday, to investigate the Memphis riots, and Messrs. BROMALL and SHANKLIN were appointed in their stead.

THE SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' UNION.

Mr. MCKEE introduced a bill to incorporate the Sailors' and Soldiers' Union of Washington. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

VALPARAISO.

Official Report to the Chilian Government on the Bombardment by the Spanish Fleet.

The following report has been made to the Chilian Government in reference to the bombardment of Valparaiso:

INTENDENCIA, VALPARAISO, April 1, 1866.

M. SECRETARY: By various telegraphic dispatches, I have had the honor to communicate to your Excellency a knowledge of only the most notable circumstances of the bombardment of this city, committed by the Spanish forces on the 31st of the month just passed. But the enormity of that abuse of power—so dishonorable to its perpetrators as it will be glorious for the people who have suffered it—demands that it should be understood in detail in order to bring out into more perfect relief the ferocious character which an enemy, vainglorious and boastful of its loyalty and civilization, has commenced to impart to a war which, on our side, we conduct with generous chivalry.

With the object of giving an incontrovertible authenticity to the brief resume of the facts that I am about to state to your Excellency, I have asked respectively of the various functionaries an exact and sworn account of all circumstances which they were immediately concerned in having knowledge of, and I now pledge myself to combine these special data in a concise summary and transmit them for your Excellency's information.

Meanwhile I will here endeavor to recapitulate those deeds only whose notoriety is unquestionable, and to which all can bear testimony who will pause to behold the ravages of Spanish barbarity engraved indelibly upon the monuments which commerce and civilization, during long years of peace and progress, had erected in this flourishing city.

Before relating other acts of less importance I must not allow to pass unnoticed that one which stamps this crime committed by the Spanish forces with an execrable character, and more than all the others outrages alike the common sentiments of humanity and civilization. Commander MENDEZ NUNEZ, with pretences of sentiments which he was far from entertaining in truth, had declared to the post commander in an official manner that his guns would respect the hospitals and other buildings devoted to charitable purposes, and asked, as a means of securing this respect, that such places might be designated by a white flag. In faithful compliance on our part with this formal request of the Spanish representative, all the institutions of charity that in the most sanguinary wars are considered sacred were distinctly designated by a white flag. These signals, nevertheless, were objects towards which the enemies' batteries threw great numbers of their best aimed shots.

The Spaniards fired upon the Charity Hospital, and upon the Churches of the Matriz and the Merced, already converted into field hospitals. They also fired upon the institution of the Buen Pastor, and the hospital attached, and finally upon the temples of San Ignacio, Recoletos del Baron and San Francisco; and as if it seemed to them not sufficiently atrocious to attack these sacred precincts in any way, they launched upon them alternately solid shot and flaming projectiles. Providence, however, saw fit to preserve the lives of the occupants of those various houses, but their fronts and interiors exhibit the ravages of shot and shell. It is difficult to conceive that the representatives of a Christian and European nation should have so far departed from the line drawn by humanity and military honor, but to all who may be acquainted with the localities there can be no kind of doubt that the hospitals, temples and establishments of charity, were the objects of a most unnatural and inhuman design.

Had the Spanish commander intended to confine his offensive operations to the artillery barracks, to the Custom-houses, to the Government-houses, and to the railroad station, it is altogether incredible that any accidental error in directing the guns would have sent so many shots so widely astray, so very distant from their mark, as are those bombarded temples and establishments of charity which we have named; and the conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that the shots they received were the work of a horrible and cooly premeditated crime.

It is the general conviction that in asking that the hospitals and other charitable institutions be signaled the Spanish commander meditated a stroke of strategy which would have rendered it very unwise to have congregated a greater number of victims at these places. At all events, this imputation upon one who would direct the firing upon hospitals can hardly be thought calumnious. But Commander MENDEZ NUNEZ has not only ignored the duties which honor and loyalty impose upon the representative of a nation, and upon a soldier, in his relations to an enemy, but he has also ignored his duties to neutrals in an equally repugnant manner.

The Consular Corps resident here, received, as your Excellency well knows, his formal promise that the interests of neutrals and even the private property of Chilians should be preserved from the devastation so iniquitously projected against the property of the State. But, notwithstanding, we behold the smoking piles of foreign commerce in bonded warehouses fired with special preference; behold in like condition the various centres of foreign commerce in Planchada, Cochrane, Blanco and adjacent streets and in Government-square.

The first shots of the Spanish vessels were directed to the bonded warehouses; later they trained their guns alternately upon the artillery barracks, on Planchada street, on the Commercial Exchange and on the City Hall; later still, on the densely-populated Almendral, upon the railroad station and on the suburban village Baron. A want of the precise data, which urgent and multitudinous demands of the moment have prevented me from collecting, renders it impossible for me to communicate to your Excellency a detailed enumeration of the sufferers by public and private buildings, but yet I am able to make as certain the following details and estimates:

The damage to the artillery barracks is very inconsiderable.

The Custom-houses being fired upon with all manner of projectiles, red-hot balls, shells, and, as I am assured, by incendiary rockets, were very soon enveloped in flames, in defiance of their solid structure and firm material. Thus one hundred and fifty stores of those constituting the third and fourth sections of the Custom-houses, costing, according to the report of the Treasury Department of 1865, more than $500,000, have been reduced to cinders. The merchandise deposited in them, and almost exclusively neutral property, was consumed to ashes. A detailed specification of them, together with a statement of their value and respective nationality of ownership, will be presented by the Collector. But while this functionary is preparing a numerically exact balance-sheet, your Excellency can rely upon it that $8,360,000 will be a close approximation to the value of this destroyed merchandise, distributed in respect to nationality as follows:

France	$3,500,000
Germany	2,500,000
Belgium	800,000
England	500,000
United States	500,000

The Commercial Exchange, the City Hall and the barracks, accidentally occupied by the artillery, were for a long time the objects of Spanish fury. A most vigorous firing by all manner of projectiles, the use of which is discarded by enlightened nations, was maintained against these edifices, but without destroying them or setting them on fire. Another of the monuments of prosperity upon which, much to its chagrin, the Spanish artillery was not able to satisfy its hate, was the railroad station. Being protected by a strong surrounding wall, it resisted a most active fire without suffering damage to a material amount. A part of this wall, however, was destroyed; the front of the depot, machine-shop and other offices were pierced by many balls, but without producing injury which could not be easily repaired.

According to careful approximate estimates it would cost $545,000 to completely repair all the public buildings injured, including the reconstruction of the bond rooms, totally destroyed—a small figure when compared with the enormous sums individuals have lost by the flames, especially the foreigners, whose interests the Spanish Commander falsely promised to respect.

The devouring flames, kindled by incendiary shells thrown into that part of the city near the Hotel de la Union, in Planchada-street, receive new impetus from an active firing of shot into that part of the town by the Spanish vessels, with the intention of preventing the approach of fire companies to the doomed district to save it from destruction. The flames of this conflagration, thus designedly propagated, with the manifest intention that they should embrace the entire city, rapidly extended to the contiguous buildings and have consumed very valuable property over a considerable district. On the south side of Planchada-street, from the Hotel Lafayette to Municipal-square, and on the north side of the same street, from the house of EDWARDS to that of [illegible]; on both sides of Cochran-street an extent scarcely less than the above; on the north side of Blanco-street two houses; on Municipal-square, all the houses on the east side; in Clave-street, two large houses; and finally a house on the street leading up the Cordillera Hill.

It is impossible at this moment to assign even an approximate value to the property devoured by the flames in all this wealthy region of the city, because, in addition to the commodities which are stored in this district ordinarily contained, they had been converted into storage-houses for very considerable amounts of goods withdrawn from the custom-houses before the bombardment, their owners confiding in the perfidious promise of the Spanish chief that private interests would be respected; but notwithstanding the difficulties of approaching the exact amount, it may be taken as nearly exact that the value of the merchandise thus destroyed is about [illegible].

The firing of this extensive region of the city, where the buildings are of combustible material and closely crowded together, was undoubtedly with the intention of having it communicate to and reduce the entire City to embers. This is proved by the choice of locality into which the incendiary projectiles were thrown, and the protection which the first appearance of the flames received by the sustained firing of the fleet.

Had our enemies not exhibited other evidences of degeneracy and barbarism even more ignominious—like that of bombarding hospitals and churches—this alone would suffice to give some idea of the perfidy and demoralization which they have displayed.

There is still another act of depravity, equally as ignominious and cowardly. Inoffensive groups of spectators, the greater part of them women and children, while witnessing from the tops of the hills the desolating ravages of the batteries manned with so much impunity by the Spaniards, were traitorously fired upon by the frigate *Resolucion*, but, thanks to Providence, with no serious result, and she continued discharging her batteries at all points of the city, without distinction, between Victoria square and the railroad station. This act is notable, both on account of its aimless cruelty and for the wickedness of purpose it betrays. Though the guns of the *Resolucion* were harmless as to life, it is probable that they did more or less damage at different periods.

A fact that well merits attention is the small number of victims to the destructive elements combined against an utterly defenceless city. Without being able to fix with certainty the number, it appears probable that this action, so glorious for Chili as it has been degrading to Spain, has not resulted, at last accounts, in more than two deaths among the people of the town, and in not more than eight wounded.

Before concluding this succinct report to your Excellency, of the most execrable and inhuman outrage which this century has witnessed, it is grateful to recall to memory that which in the midst of the devastation of our rich and prosperous city was a cause of unspeakable satisfaction, the behavior of every citizen without distinction of class or condition. Never did a people manifest a more imperturbable serenity in danger, a greater presence of mind, more courage and greater enthusiasm harmonizing with the most admirable order.

A distinguished part of the glory of the day belongs to the volunteer firemen of Valparaiso and [illegible]; but if they are worthy of special mention for having saved the city from a horrible conflagration, scarcely less so is every other resident of this noble city, which, suffering this brutal Spanish crime with unparalleled self-sacrifice, has shown herself well worthy to be the first victim in the defence of the honor of the Republic.

Long live his Excellency.

J. RAMON LIRA.

To His Excellency, the Secretary of the Interior.

VERMONT.

Fire and Loss of Life at North Royalton.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, May 15.

A fire, attended with shocking loss of life and a heavy loss of property, occurred at North Royalton, Vt., last night, upon the premises of Mr. LYMAN BURBANK. The house was occupied by Mr. BURBANK, a hired man named BALLOW, an adopted daughter of Mr. BURBANK, and Miss DICKERMAN, of Trowbridge, who was temporarily staying there. All were sleeping up stairs at the time. Miss DICKERMAN was the first to discover that the house was in flames, and immediately gave the alarm. Finding it too late to descend the stairs, Mr. BALLOW jumped out of the window and procured a ladder to enable the others to make their escape, but on returning he could see nothing of the two girls, and could only save the body of Mr. BURBANK, who had been suffocated by the heat and smoke. Nothing was afterward found of the girls but their bones. The house, together with outbuildings, containing cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, were entirely consumed.

Mr. BURBANK was a drover, and was well known.

The fire is reported to have originated from a defective fire-place which had been used the day previous.

GOLD.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD IN ITS RELATION TO PRICES.

The Measure of Price—The Unit of Labor—Of Gold, and of Price—Causes of Fluctuation—Prices of 1853 and 1866 Compared—Conclusion.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

I feel as if an apology was due to every reader when I talk of the driest of all subjects while the flowers of May are blooming around me, and nature smiles upon all her children. I am in the unhappy predicament (though far removed in every other particular) of that English statesman of whom GOLDSMITH said:

> "Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
> And thought of convincing while they thought of dining."

I hope I shall not be like him in another particular, doomed to

> "——cut blocks with a razor."

No, my respected reader, I believe you are too intelligent a person, even if impatient, not to estimate properly the goodness of my intention in endeavoring to set certain facts in our commercial system clearly before you. But I hasten to a conclusion. The law of prices seems to me never to have been fully set forth. ADAM SMITH is no doubt right when he says the ultimate value of anything is the cost of production. But what is the cost of production? It is plain that the cost of production is indefinite, till we have a unit of measure. But where is such an unit? Nature furnishes no unit of measure, and hence we are driven to make artificial units of measure, and we try to get one which approaches a natural measure, as the ancient Hebrews took the unit from the length of the arm. But we need not discuss that. A day's labor is one kind of natural unit, though variable; and when ADAM SMITH talks of the cost of production, he must mean cost measured by human labor. But what is a day's labor worth? When we come to the last, ultimate element, what mathematicians call the vanishing ratio, a day's labor is worth the food which it takes to sustain a day's labor. This is so much grain. Physical life is supported by so much carbon, and that results from vegetation. We take a certain vessel which we call a bushel, and by keeping it at the same number of cubic inches we establish a fixed artificial unit of measuring grain. Hence we say, for example, that a day's labor is worth a bushel of wheat, probably the nearest standard we shall ever arrive at. In the same manner when we come to commercial transfers without barter, we say, an ounce of gold is worth so many artificial units, and we transfer products by those units. So far, while these elements remain the same there is no difficulty, but at the next step we meet with the supreme difficulty which deranges everything, and is the great basis on which all speculation proceeds. These units change their relations, and often very suddenly. One acre of ground will produce as much as two others. One season double as much wheat will grow as in another. In one series of years the world produces (as I have shown) only one-third as much gold as in others. Hence we see that wheat is doubled in relative value one year (as it is, and will be in the current year)—while in one century gold is only half its relative value in a former century. Here we find the cause of a constant fluctuation of prices; but, since we have made an ounce of gold an artificial *unit of prices*, it is the production of gold which chiefly regulates price. There are some articles affected by specific taxes. Others again are affected by an exceptional deficiency of supply. But, in general, the relation of price depend on the supply of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury, if I recollect, states price to depends on the volume of currency. But if the currency is actually reducible to gold, (as it is when payments are not suspended) it is *not* the volume of currency, however large, but the supply of gold, which determines prices. On the return of specie payments, the paper currency cannot be kept out beyond the power of gold to redeem it. The amount of currency which can be sustained in commerce, will be tested by the quantity of gold to redeem it. Let me now apply the principles I have stated to the actual state of prices. HUME states in the history of England, that the value of wheat had *doubled* from the time of HENRY III. to his time, and his whole period was one in which *specie*—the precious metal was the sole standard of value, and the only operative cause was the increase of the precious metals. But, if (as I have shown) the increase of precious metals is now three-fold, what it has been, what will be, what is the effect of that increase on prices? Since the war began the enlarged paper currency, and the premium on gold have been the scape-goats to bear the sin of high prices, but if any one seriously thinks that prices are hereafter to go down to the rates of ten years ago, he is doomed to disappointment. In 1853, when writing on the production of precious metals, I stated that in ten or twelve years prices would probably advance fifty per cent. How stands the fact? Reducing prices to the same unit of value—gold—have they not advanced 50 per cent? In estimating prices at the present time, as compared with those of 1853, there are three deductions to be made: 1. The premium of gold is to be taken off. 2. The per cent. of five hundred millions of taxes, levied on productions, transfers and incomes, really laid on prices. This, I estimate, is equal to 5 per cent. on prices. 3. The specific war tax on articles, if there be any. With these deductions we arrive at prices in 1866, as compared with those of 1853, estimated by the same unit of value. I take the prices in Cincinnati (nearly the centre of production and population) as affording a fair standard of comparison. The following is the result on several leading articles:

	Specie Price in 1853.	Nominal Price in 1866.	Real Price in 1866.
Wheat, bushel..........	$1 00	$2 80	$1 70
Flour, bbl..........	5 30	10 00	7 50
Corn, bushel..........	37	60	44
Hogs, 100 lbs..........	4 00	8 00	6 00
Sugar, lbs..........	5	14	10½
Coffee, lbs..........	12	25	20

The last column shows the least price in gold, after taking off all taxes, with the exception of coffee, which I believe has a specific duty of 5 cents. This table shows a positive advance on real prices as follows: Wheat, 70 per cent.; flour, 42 per cent.; corn, 18 per cent.; hogs, 50 per cent.; sugar, (specific duty off,) 100 per cent.; coffee, 25 per cent.

Taking wheat, pork, sugar and coffee together, and we have an advance of over 50 per cent., which is real, solid, and not likely to be reduced. This is the advance due entirely to the increased supply of gold. I now close my statements on this subject, and I sum them up thus:

1. The supply of gold is at three fold the rate of the highest production of the Spanish-American mines; and, notwithstanding there was an expectation that the gold supply might fall off, yet the evidence is so far that it will increase.

2. The actual supply of gold since 1850, amounts to about one thousand four hundred millions of dollars.

3. That the increase of manufactures has not correspondingly increased; but, on the other hand, it is probable the demand for the great Asiatic reservoirs is nearly supplied.

4. That, as gold, in banking, bears a certain proportion to the paper credit sustained by it; that, taking the whole world together, the commercial credit must be increased accordingly; and that the statistics of trade will show that fact.

5. That, of necessity, prices must rise, and have risen, in proportion, as gold increases; and such has been the fact.

Lastly, as a conclusion from these facts, I think that the premium on gold will, in spite of temporary fluctuations, gradually go down; and that the only effectual check to commercial speculations will be in the resumption of specie payments. Even then, the increase of gold is so great, that a vast inflation of commerce will still continue.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

Political Affairs—A Southern View of the Congressional Ultimatum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, April 28, 1866.

If the gentleman who was always in search of a "new sensation" lived in these times, and in this part of the world, his taste would be abundantly gratified, and his gratitude would be largely due to the Council of Fifteen, called sometimes, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, the *Reconstruction* (?) Committee.

The telegraphic report of what is supposed to be the ultimatum of that powerful body, has caused a sensation of unsurpassed novelty, which is very generally felt in these parts. I have not seen any one too *blasé* to feel its effect, and those who a few days ago, after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the veto notwithstanding, were anxiously asking "What next?" are now exclaiming as if replying to themselves, "Here we have it—read that," pointing to the telegraphic report aforesaid, which, by the way, is as muddy, confused and difficult of comprehension as the Press reports sent South usually are, or as the ordinary run of the news from Mexico or the accounts of the fight between Brazil and Paraguay. As near as it can be come at here, the ultimatum says: "Hereafter, ye so-called States, which are neither in or out of the Union, which are bound to obey the Constitution of the United States without any right to invoke in your favor any of its provisions, you *shall not*, either by your constitution or laws, make any distinction on account of color. The Coolie, the African refugee from Dahomey, the Chinese, the Mexican greaser, are your social and political equals, and you shall not make any distinction between yourselves and them. Secondly, in ten years from last January, you shall allow all these varied hues of colored individuals to vote, for they shall be and are citizens of the United States. Thirdly, during those ten years, unless you allow them to vote, you shall not have representation based upon them as part of your population; and fourthly, in 'two years after taking the oath' (sic) the States shall be represented in Congress." The supposed ultimatum is thus read, and strange as it may seem, the belief is all but universal that the report is an accurate one of the reconstruction policy of the Committee, consequent doubtless on the general confidence in the friendly feeling of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS "*et al.*" toward the Southern States.

If the report be true, and if such are the only terms on which these States can be admitted to participation in equal rights in the Union, there is very small probability that they will say "done" to the offer, unless some miraculous change is wrought in the popular sentiment, and therefore the *mus* which the Committee has brought forth after five months hard labor will prove also to be *ridiculus*, like that other *mus* produced by the mountain. If the execution of this policy depends on the adoption of the necessary amendment of the Constitution by the States immediately affected by it, there is no more chance of its becoming law than there is of Mr. SUMNER being President of a revived Southern Confederacy. The whole plan, from beginning to end, is regarded as an insult to the people, a violent subversion of existing rights, an utter destruction of the whole system of government intended by the Constitution, and the insult and the outrage are regarded as the more aggravated because those against whom they are directed are expected to acquiesce in them.

It may be depended on as certain that the people of these States have done all they intend to do in order to reëstablish the *status quo ante bellum*. When the slaves were made free, the leading men in this State, and I believe in all the States—but I can speak of my own knowledge for Georgia—advocated from the beginning the alteration of the statute law so as to surround the free negroes with full protection of life and property. This was the case long before Congress met, and even before Provisional Governors were appointed. As early as June last I heard HOWELL COBB advocate it strongly among men of influence, and I did not hear a dissentient remark. It was not to conciliate the Government of the Northern people—it was not in adoption of any suggestion from outside; but purely from a sense of justice and a benevolent feeling for the negro. The result of this doctrine, so early inculcated by those to whom the people looked for guidance, brought for fruit the passage of the law giving the freedmen perfect equality with the white man before the law. The repudiation of the State debt incurred during the war was to a great extent a concession to the wishes of the President. There were some who believed that the debt was fraudulently incurred, and ought to be repudiated in any case, but the strength of the repudiation policy existed in Mr. JOHNSON's suggestion. So also the repeal of the ordinance of secession; and so it would have been with regard to the election of United States Senators, if the Radicals had not so early shown their hand, and evinced their determination to demand so much more than the President suggested. Obnoxious to the people as were Mr. JAMES JOHNSON and Mr. JOSHUA HILL, they would have been the Senators to-day but for the Radicals. On their own merits they could not have obtained three votes; but as men whose election would have been agreeable to the President, they could have been elected, were it not evident that the sacrifice of predilection would have been unavailing. There was the strongest and most general desire to conciliate by every act within the limits of honor and self-respect, and had the whole matter been left with the President, much might have been yielded that now will never be yielded except on compulsion.

I mention this to show that justice to the negro was no concession to win favorable terms, as the repudiation of the debt was, and the election of United States Senators might have been. The effort to elevate the negro above the white man; the unceasing desire to humiliate and insult and trample on this people; the combined rush that is made to overbear all the barriers which define and protect the separate rights of the States; the lawless denial of equality; the determination to make might constitute right—have completely checked every impulse of concession for conciliation's sake, and made men of all classes—secession and Union—fold their arms, prepared to submit to violence, but determined that by no act of theirs shall their humiliation be precipitated. This is the attitude of the people now, and these are the sentiments which are uttered by all sorts and conditions of men. Go where you will, talk with whomsoever you please, whatever his status or political opinions, you hear the same refrain: "We have done all we can. We will do no more. If we are to be unrepresented until we agree to give the negroes the right to vote, so let it be." There is no turbulence, no expression of anger, no disposition to disobey the law. On the contrary, it is impossible to imagine a more peaceful, submissive, orderly condition of things than that which now exists. The fact is, people hope that the popular voice North, when it speaks next Fall, will condemn the majority in Congress, and that thus "the dark shall be made light, and the wrong made right." This hope sustains the drooping spirits of many; but should it prove groundless, and should the radical tenure of power be prolonged by the masses, the Confederate colony at Cordova and Mr. W. W. W. WOOD's colonies in Brazil will be far more flourishing and populous than the teeming fields of this fair land. Pitchforking plantation negroes into political power, endowing them by magic with privileges which should only belong to intelligence, honesty, morality and prosperity, cannot fail to produce antagonism of races, and result in the ruin of the poor negro, and indeed of the white man, but inevitably of the negro. And what is to be the fate of the country? Is there no mutuality of interest between the two sections? Can Boston and Hartford, and New-Haven and Lowell and Natick and the great emporium, New-York, behold the Jamaicafication of these eleven States, and not suffer? Can the North "do without the South?" But even granting that the negro possesses to the fullest extent all the qualifications, moral and intellectual, which Mr. SUMNER claims for him, and all the capacity for future development which *et al.* may imagine, the fact is undisputed that 8,000,000 of white men who live here do not think so, and cannot be made to think so; and, therefore, would it not be better to leave these 8,000,000 to find out for themselves in time the expanding excellencies of the colored race, and of themselves to endow them with these privileges, than to use the argument "you shall" and "you must," which are always of doubtful policy and as doubtful efficiency. Prejudices were never yet overcome by force. Bayonets are bad emissaries, and penal laws do not tend to proselytism.

Constitutional amendments, like those said to have been proposed by the Reconstruction Committee, may be adopted, but not with the concurrence of these States. Concession on the points which it contains is hopeless. The Southern people now say to the Radicals, "Because we come to do you service, you think we are ruffians," (*vide* "Othello.") "We have proved the sincerity of our professions, and you don't believe us. We will not degrade ourselves by any further protestations."

In my next you shall hear of things agricultural and commercial.

QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton at Columbia—The Investigation into the Burning of Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, pursuing their duty of inspecting the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, reached this place yesterday, having finished their investigations of North Carolina and Virginia and forwarded their report from Wilmington. As it will probably be published very soon, it is not necessary to refer to it at this time.

The freedmen in the vicinity of Columbia are loud-spoken in their complaints against the manner in which the Bureau has been administered. They do not hesitate to say that they are "worse off now than if the citizens had charge" of them. Their most earnest complaints are against the provost-courts, presided over by officers of the garrison, and established under orders issued some time since, and continued now to their great detriment. These Courts assume jurisdiction over all military cases as well as those in which freedmen are interested, and the Bureau brings suits before them. The freedmen say that a comparatively good feeling is exhibited toward them by the whites, and they think that it is increasing every day.

The statements of the white citizens are similar to those made in Virginia and North Carolina. They profess to be willing to protect and educate the freedmen, and say that if the Bureau is withdrawn they will treat them justly. They also state that they know that the presence of the Bureau is considered by the blacks as an imputation by the Government against their honesty, and as indicating that the people of the North doubt their inclination to deal fairly with their late slaves.

The sentiment of the people of South Carolina, judging from their expressions, is undoubtedly improving as regards their loyalty to the General Government. Gov. ORR expresses the opinion that they are more loyal now than they have been for thirty-five years, and hazards his reputation on the statement. There is, no doubt, a great deal of bitterness felt toward Northerners, but that does not prove disloyalty. The influence of the magnanimous policy of the Administration has had more effect in this State than any other in the South, and it is of a gratifying character. The peculiarity of South Carolinians, as all the world knows, is to rush to extremes, and now they have embraced the new *régime* with all the ardor of neophytes.

Columbia is beyond all doubt the most desolate-looking place south of Mason and Dixon's line. The rich green foliage of the trees which line the streets seem to mock the dreary prospect of tottering walls and smoke-stained ruins over which they wave. No one can fully appreciate the utter destruction of the city without seeing it. Five hundred buildings, not including those of a public nature, were burned, mostly located in the very business heart of the city. Unlike Richmond, the people are very slowly recovering from the severe shock, and it will be many years before the physical evidences of the fearful visitation will be removed. At present the city presents a truly heart-sickening sight, and when we take into consideration the fact that most of the citizens firmly believe that SHERMAN ordered or authorized its destruction, it is not hard to account for the bitter and deep-seated hatred which many of them exhibit toward Northerners. Nevertheless, they are, as a rule, disposed to be moderate, as was evidenced in the proceedings of a meeting held in Gibb's Hall to-day.

The meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining the truth with regard to the great fire and the sack of the city, and was well attended by the leading men of the vicinity. A batch of resolutions were presented with a preamble denouncing Gen. SHERMAN as the "Great Incendiary," but they were laid on the table, and finally a set passed of a more moderate character. An effort was made to hurry through a series exculpating WADE HAMPTON, and indirectly fixing the blame on SHERMAN. As the resolutions were finally adopted, they read about as follows:

Whereas, It is important to the truth and justice of history that the circumstances attending the destruction of Columbia, in February, 1865, should be fully and impartially investigated, and the evidence in relation thereto collected and perpetuated while the facts are still fresh in the memory of witnesses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to investigate, &c.

The speeches on the adoption of the resolutions were characterized in the main by a fair spirit and a desire to do justice, although there seemed to be a well-informed opinion that HAMPTON was not guilty. There were a few speakers who were inclined to turn the affair into an indignation meeting, and denounce SHERMAN without investigation, but other councils prevailed and the result was as above stated.

The publication of WADE HAMPTON's letter to REVERDY JOHNSON has awakened considerable interest here, as to the burning of the city, which will not die out until some definite and well authenticated result is obtained. There is no doubt in my mind but what the fire, first set in the cotton strewed about in the streets, was caused by some rebel order, but it was extinguished about the time the Southern troops left the place. WHEELER's Cavalry straggling in the rear and plundering as usual, may have rekindled it, or some hot-headed residen tmay have started it again. One thing, however, is certain; after the flames fairly burst forth, some of the Fifteenth Corps of SHERMAN's army, maddened and intoxicated with liquor, carried torches from house to house, setting them on fire and plundering them. A pamphlet, containing about eighty pages, giving a Confederate description of the conflagration, entitled the *Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.*, has been published, which is sold for the exorbitant price of one dollar. It contains many misstatements or discrepancies, charging the plundering to Eastern troops, when the fact is that there were none but Western troops in the city. That great outrages were perpetrated on the citizens by our soldiery has never been disputed by any one cognizant of the facts; but no unprejudiced person, it seems to me, could for a moment entertain the opinion that Gen. SHERMAN authorized the wanton destruction of the city. It was undoubtedly the severest blow dealt during the war, and as such has been productive of much bitterness of feeling.

One of the speakers in the meeting referred to above, called SHERMAN the greatest General of the war, and said that he, not GRANT, "conquered the Southern Confederacy." I find all through this section the highest reverence for SHERMAN's ability as a commander.

E. P. B.

LAW REPORTS.

Conversion of Bonds—Authority of Agent—Conditional Contract.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson and a Jury.

Edwin A. C. Hatch vs. Thomas B. Coddington, et al.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged conversion of 45 bonds of the State of Minnesota for $1,000 each. The bonds as it appears were issued by the State to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, and during the year 1859, were brought to this City by Mr. Wm. H. Newton, one of the officers of the road, and were by him deposited with the defendants for safe keeping. In November of the same year the President of the road Mr. Edmund Rice, being here, a contract was signed by him as President of the road, whereby the defendants agreed to furnish to the road a large quantity of iron and $18,000 in their credit in consideration of receiving 85 bonds, of which the 45 in question were a part, the remaining 40 being in the hands of the acting President of the road at St. Paul. There was a conflict of testimony as to the delivery of this contract, Mr. Rice swearing that he gave it to Mr. Newton to deliver to the defendants, but only conditionally, as it was not to be valid if the acting President had already disposed of the 40 bonds in his possession, nor unless it was notified by the Company, and the defendant's testimony contradicting this and tending to show that the contract was absolutely delivered and became binding.

The forty bonds had been disposed of by the acting President, and the Company refused to ratify the contract, and the defendants were notified of that fact. They claimed to hold the bonds under the contract, insisting that it was a valid one; that they had commenced the execution of it, one of the firm having gone to England partly to attend to the execution of it, and having taken the bonds with him; but no iron was ever delivered under the contract, nor was any part of the $18,000 ever actually paid by the defendants. They, however, claiming large damages for the breach of the contract, commenced an action against the Company, and in that action recovered judgment against the Company for the sum of $50,000, and by virtue of the decree in that cause the forty-five bonds were sold at auction. Previous to the commencement of that action, however, the plaintiff claimed to have become entitled to these bonds by assignment from the Company to a Mr. Chamberlain, and from Chamberlain to himself, and having demanded the bonds and been refused, he brought this action.

The Judge charged the Jury as follows:

You have heard this case, gentlemen, so patiently, and the case has been examined with so much minuteness by the learned counsel for the respective parties, that I have no doubt you are in the possession of all the material facts in the case, and with the aid of the learned counsel in their summing up the principles involved to which these facts are applicable. I shall be satisfied in the discharge of my duty to call your attention very briefly to what I consider the main and controlling questions in the case, upon which the rights of these parties both in fact and in law, depend. You have already heard that this is an action of trover to recover the value of 45 bonds of the State of Minnesota of $1,000 each. The assignment of these bonds from the the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, to whom they were given by the State, to the present plaintiff, in form, has been given in evidence vesting the title to these bonds by virtue of this assignment in the plaintiff, E. A. C. Hatch; the bonds were assigned to the plaintiff on the 13th of May, 1859, and a demand was made on the defendants for the bonds by his agent in October 30, 1860. If, however, it should turn out upon the evidence in the case and upon the law applicable to it that these defendants never acquired any title to these bonds by virtue of the contract which has been given in evidence, then the right of action on the part of Hatch, the plaintiff, to recover, existed at the time of the assignment, and if he is entitled to recover at all he is entitled to recover to the value of the bonds, whatever that may be in your judgment, with the interest from that time down to the present; or if the right of action did not accrue against the defendant without a demand, unless there was a demand made for them; then the interest would be from the time of the demand. Now, the great question in this case is not about the title of these bonds in Hatch, or in this Company, or in Chamberlain; that is not the question in this case involving the merits of this controversy; the question turns upon the defence that has been set up here against this claim; for if the defendant has no title—if you should come to the conclusion that the defendant has no title to these bonds, it is no great matter to him whether the title, in point of fact, is in the Company or is in Hatch. If Hatch has the formal legal title, that is sufficient. The consideration that he gave for the bonds is immaterial. If he has the formal legal title, he has a right to recover those bonds from any tortious holder, no matter who he may be. Do not think, therefore, that it is material for you to trouble yourselves much about the title that Hatch derived of this Company. Now, if the plaintiff is entitled to recover, one of the preliminary questions that it will be necessary for you to look into is as to the value of these bonds and as to the rule of damages applicable to this class of securities and to this action; the principal is well settled; it is not the matter in dispute, as far as the law is concerned. The plaintiff in an action of this kind, where he has been wrongfully deprived of his property, and seeks a remedy against the wrong-doer, is entitled to recover its value at any time—any period from the time that the title of the plaintiff accrues against the wrong-doer down to the trial of the case, and the plaintiff has a right to select any period of time when its value is the highest—he has a right to select the highest value at any point of the title, from the time that his right accrues down to the trial of the cause; and as you will recollect the evidence of this branch of the case, there is proof here before you that these bonds for banking purposes in the year 1859, were worth in Minnesota 95 per cent., and for the payment of debts—as applicable to the payment of debts—they were at par in the year 1859. That in this City in that year, or the year 1860, I think, they were sold at 60 cents upon the dollar; the highest in this City was 60, the highest in Minnesota par, or 95; and whatever value you fix upon, if you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, you will add the interest to that sum from the time that the title of the plaintiff accrued, which was in May, 1859, down to the present time. This, gentlemen, is a very singular case. It has some features that I think do not often make their appearance in a court of justice, and must strike every individual concerned in the administration of justice and the law with some surprise. What is it? Here was a contract, as alleged on the part of the defendants, made the 21st of April, 1859, between these parties. It has been read to you, and I am not going over it; I merely call your attention to the leading features of it: a contract, you will remember, for the delivery of 85 bonds of the State of Minnesota on the one side by the Company to the defendants—$85,000, and the contract on the part of the defendants was to advance $16,000 in cash, and to furnish iron at the rates designated in the contract for the remainder of the consideration of $85,000; that is the substance of the contract—money ($16,000) and railroad iron on one side in payment of 85 bonds at $1,000 each; 45 of those bonds were delivered at the time of the execution of the contract at par, $45,000. As alleged on the part of the plaintiffs, this contract on behalf of the Company was made without authority. I'll call your attention to that branch of it very soon. At all events, on the 30 day of April, nine days after the contract was made, a letter was written from Minnesota to the defendant, announcing to him that the contract could not be carried into effect. Well, it would take, perhaps, a week to arrive here, making, perhaps, fifteen days. Half a month after the contract was made it was announced here to the defendant that it could not be carried into execution, and the reason announced, which I will presently call your attention to. Well, now, what is the condition of this litigation between these parties? Admitting the record that has been produced on the part of the defendants, shows that he recovered, in the Fall of 1859, a judgment of fifty odd thousand dollars against this Company; that is a judgment that he holds against this railroad company on this contract. Now, it is claimed on the part of the learned counsel for the defendant, that in addition to that judgment for damages upon this contract—fifty odd thousand dollars—he is entitled also to retain these bonds, $45,000 more, making $95,000 that is insisted on the part of the learned counsel for the defendant, that he is entitled to hold and to realize and to enjoy in consequence of the breach of his contract by the plaintiff—in consequence of breach of it upon which notice was given fifteen days after it was entered into—$95,000. Well, now, what has he paid for this sum? Why, they concede to your faces that he has paid not one cent, not a farthing. He has the judgment for $50,000 and odd. He has paid nothing for it. No iron has been received, no money has been received, but it is claimed that he has recovered that on the ground of the breach of this contract, of which he had notice in fifteen days, and in which it is proved here that he never bought a pound of iron with a view to the fulfillment of. Why, I was struck when that record was produced. How it could be that so much damage had occurred, even assuming that this was a downright breach of a contract; how so much damage could have occurred during these fifteen days, and especially how so much damage could have occurred when nothing had been done under it, no purchases had been made under it. One of the parties had gone to Europe—he says himself, partly on pleasure and partly on business; but he made no contract, made no purchases; the house was not involved in the process of the execution of this contract a farthing, yet here is $50,000 recovered against the Company; and now the question is whether in addition to that sum the law will require that he may still retain the consideration on the other side—the 45 bonds—the $45,000; whether he can recover all that he has lost without ever having advanced a farthing or done anything toward the execution of the contract. Now, gentlemen, I will call your attention very briefly to the merits as involved in this defence. It is principally contended on the part of the plaintiff that this contract of the 21st of April, 1859, was delivered conditionally, upon two conditions—one, that it required the ratification of the Company, as Mr. Rice, the President, had no authority to make the contract. It is conceded that Mr. Newton had no authority; his instructions were the reverse. Conditionally, first, that it must be approved by the Company at Minnesota; and, secondly, that if the forty bonds in the hands of Mr. Nelson at St. Paul were disposed of before they were advised of this contract, then the contract was not to take effect; that was the second condition of the delivery; because it is stated by Mr. Rice those were all the bonds that the Company possessed—all the bonds of the State that the Company possessed; and if they had been disposed of before they were advised of this contract, it would be impossible to carry the contract into execution; and upon that ground he says it was made a condition in express terms, and that Mr. Newton was not authorized to deliver the contract upon any other terms. Well now, Gentlemen, if this is so, there was no delivery of this contract, and this is a question of fact depending upon the evidence of Mr. Rice and the evidence of Mr. Newton. Mr. Newton states that he has no recollection of any condition being annexed to the delivery; he is very clear about it—no recollection. Mr. Rice swears expressly that those conditions were annexed to it, and that those were the instructions that were given him at the time he took the contract for the purpose of delivery. Well, now, the one is negative evidence—it is the absence of recollection—want of memory—negative evidence; the other is positive. Negative testimony—the want of recollection—may be very obvious, and yet very little evidence that the fact that is not recollected did not exist, and of comparatively inferior influence or weight when compared or when put in opposition with a witness equally intelligent, equally honest, who testifies affirmatively to the existence of the fact, and who could not testify to anything but the truth without being guilty of the crime of perjury; the other may testify honestly from the want of memory, want of recollection. The rule of law, therefore, gives the greater weight to the witness who swears expressly and affirmatively to the fact, over that of a witness equally intelligent but who has no recollection of it. Now, gentleman, if on weighing this evidence and considering it you come to the conclusion that this contract was delivered conditionally—with the two conditions annexed to it stated by the witness—then there was no delivery. It required no notice on the part of the person to whom it was delivered of the conditions in order to give it operation and effect; the party delivering it must have the authority, must possess it, in order to vest the title or the right in the party to whom the contract is made; and if Newton was limited in the delivery, if he had those instructions at the time of the delivery into the hands of the defendants; first, that it could not take effect until it was first confirmed by the Board of Directors, and in the second place it was shown that these bonds had not been disposed of prior to the advices received at Minnesota or at St. Paul of the disposition of these bonds—then there was no delivery. Now, a circumstance that made some impression upon my mind is stated in the letter of Mr. Rice, of the 30th of April, 1859—nine days, as you see, after the contract was made—in which he advised the defendant that the contract could not be carried into execution; and what was the reason he assigned? The very reason that these forty bonds that were required by the contract to make up the eighty-five had been disposed of before they had notice of the contract here, assigning that condition which he states was annexed to the delivery as the reason why the contract could not be carried into execution. Now, gentlemen, there is one other point to which I will call your attention, and then, I believe, I have done. Now, it is not in dispute here that Newton had no authority. You may leave him out of the question. Rice had no authority; although it is insisted by the learned counsel for the defendants that a resolution that was passed by the Board in June, 1858, about a year previous, contained authority—that that prior resolution of the 28th of June, 1858, contained authority to make this particular contract. I have looked into that resolution, and instruct you that no such authority is contained within it; it relates wholly to a different subject—to the negotiation of the first mortgage bonds and to the appropriations of the avails of those first mortgage bonds. It contains no such authority. Rice, therefore, had no authority to execute this contract; and this, gentlemen, you see is an additional ground of want of authority from the one I have just called your attention to. The one was that the contract was delivered conditionally—on two conditions, which were not complied with—which were not fulfilled. That is one ground. The other is that neither of these parties concerned in making the contract with the defendants had any authority to make it unless it was subsequently ratified by the company. Then it is alleged that it was so ratified, and they invoke the resolution of the 13th of May, so much commented upon by the learned counsel on both sides; they state that it is a condition of this contract. Now you remember the circumstances, gentlemen, under which that resolution was passed. I will read it to you. [Reads resolution.] Now, there is no confirmation in that resolution. A confirmation would be a very simple resolution—an approval of the contract. No approval here; but it is a suggestion that it is a contract that cannot be carried into execution—the very fact which was communicated to the defendant the 30th of April preceding—that it could not be carried into execution; that it was made without authority; and they appoint Mr. Newton the agent to go and procure the surrender of these bonds, and of this contract which thus failed for want of authority to carry it into execution, upon equitable and reasonable terms. That is the burden of that resolution, and you learn from those that were present why it was passed—through the importunity of Mr. Newton, who, from his previous association and knowledge of the defendants, particularly Mr. Coddington, had a settled conviction that if he was selected as the agent there would be no difficulty in getting this surrender; that even himself, as seems according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, considered the defendants as having no lien upon the bonds. That explains the terms of this resolution and the reasons for it; not confirmation, but a desire for an amicable adjustment of this unfortunate controversy that had resulted in the non-execution of the contract; to have an amicable adjustment of it, a friendly adjustment, and this friend was selected for the purpose of bringing it about. I must say, gentlemen, that I have been so struck with the peculiar features of this transaction that I for a time almost made up my mind to rule it absolutely upon the ground that the party had rescinded the contract by his suit for damages for a breach of it, and which gave to the other party a right to recover back the consideration; but it has been tried once before, and I prefer therefore to place it upon the facts in the case—to place it upon the question of authority in making this contract, and put that question to you to determine on the facts in the case. If you come to the conclusion that there was no authority, and that therefore no title to these bonds passed to the defendants under this contract of the 21st of April, why, then, your verdict will be for the plaintiff for the value of these bonds, with interest from the time designated. And as I have already stated to you, you have a right—indeed you are bound in duty—to take the highest price that these bonds stood at in the market at any time from the time the right of action accrued down to the present trial. And if you think that the defendant has already on his judgment had fifty odd thousand dollars, and if you think that enough to satisfy him, and that he has no right to receive, in addition, these bonds—$95,000 in the whole, for nothing—substantially nothing—then it seems to me you will be warranted in giving the highest value of these bonds, together with the interest.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the forty-five bonds at sixty cents on the dollar with interest.

For plaintiff, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Hawke. For defendants, Mr. Nash and Mr. Brady.

Remarkable Divorce Suit—A Husband with Two Wives—A Young Wife Divorced without Knowing It.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 15.

Kate A. Wilson vs. James T. Wilson.—On Saturday last, May 12, we published in the TIMES, in the regular law reports, the fact that Kate A. Wilson had obtained a decree of divorce in the Supreme Court from her husband, James T. Wilson.

Yesterday a motion was made before Justice BARNARD, based on several affidavits, asking for an order to show cause why the decree of divorce granted last week should not be vacated and set aside. These affidavits, as presented to the Court, showed a very remarkable state of facts. From them it appears that on the 3d of April the aforesaid James T. Wilson ran away with a young lady named Miss Kate Busteed, the daughter of a well-known gentleman and of highly respectable connections in this City. A clandestine marriage took place; and from her affidavit it appears that a few days after the ceremony she ascertained to her satisfaction that Mr. James T. Wilson had a wife living in Bristol, England—at least, Mrs. Wilson No. 1 was alive when last heard from. As soon as the young lady learned this state of the case she immediately returned to her parents, with whom she has since resided. Her affidavit then states that an attorney—whose name is therein disclosed, called upon her in her father's absence, and told her he could get her free from her married relations with Mr. Wilson, if she would only sign a paper which he then placed before her. That she did sign this paper and afterward communicated the fact of her having done so to her father. The father then consulted counsel, and a written notice was immediately served on the attorney of divorce, revoking the authority and requiring him to take no proceedings in behalf of the daughter.

Her affidavit then goes on to state that in the TIMES of Saturday last, she read the account of her divorce from James T. Wilson, in which was recited the fact that a decree had been granted. She further testified that she had signed no complaint, had no knowledge of the proceedings, and had never had any communication with the attorney since she gave him the paper. It is furthermore alleged that the proceedings were taken to screen the said James T. Wilson from the consequences of the crime of bigamy.

The affidavit of the father of the girl states that the attorney and Wilson are and have been for some time past on intimate terms, the latter boarding at the attorney's house; he also testified as to the service of the notice, not to proceed, on the attorney, and concluded with the statement that the whole proceedings from beginning to end were fraudulent and collusive, as between the said Attorney and Wilson, the husband; that he had received positive information from England by the last mail that the aforesaid James T. Wilson had now a wife living at Bristol, England.

After reading the affidavits, of which the foregoing is a brief synopsis, the Court granted an order peremptorily upon the attorney and James T. Wilson, requiring them, and each of them, to show cause, on Thursday next, why the decree of divorce should not be vacated; and, in conclusion, the Presiding Justice said: "If the one-tenth of what has been testified to is true, (which, however, may be doing a wrong to Mr. Stowell), the attorney guilty of such things should and would be thrown over the bar. All the thieving scullions who are unable to make a living by swindling elsewhere in this State, seem to be coming to the City of New-York."

Another Divorce Suit—Motion for a Ne Exeat.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—MAY 15.

Before Justice Barnard.

Angeline M. Tilt vs. Benjamin B. Tilt.

This was a motion for alimony and counsel fee, and also to set aside several orders, preliminary. Another motion has also been made to obtain what is technically known as a *ne exeat*—to prevent the defendant from leaving the country during the pendency of this action. Affidavits were presented, tending to show that he was on the eve of departing on a voyage to Europe. On this motion, the Court thought it right that the defendant should give bonds, with good sureties in the sum of $10,000. The following order has also been entered with the Clerk of the Court:

After hearing counsel for both parties, on motion of Mr. Waring, it is ordered that all former orders made in this action for counsel fee, and motion to set aside said orders, be and hereby are vacated; and it is further ordered that this action, on the complaint as confessed, be heard before the Court on the 22d day of May inst., and that the question of allowance of counsel fee to the plaintiff's attorneys be reserved until after the final hearing in this action: the papers used on this motion by both parties to be filed.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

For plaintiff, Messrs. James and Dunphy; for defendant, Mr. Nathaniel Waring.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late Gabriel Van Cott, Esq.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 15.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

At the close of the proceedings yesterday in this Court, Mr. Bradford, out of respect to the memory of Gabriel Van Cott, who died very suddenly on Monday, moved that it adjourn until Thursday morning. The deceased, he said, was a man of the strictest honor and the highest integrity, and his death was really a great loss to the profession, and especially to this department of the profession, in which he was so long engaged. He had rarely known a man who, without having had very great experience outside of this branch of the law, was so much an ornament to his profession. He had no vices, was full of virtues, kindness and gentleness, and the entire Bar, especially those who knew him personally, would mourn his loss. The deceased had been for a number of years an assistant in this Court; as all can testify who had occasion to transact business here, he discharged his duties always with promptitude and fidelity. He had also held other public positions, being at one time one of the school officers in the Twentieth Ward. Indeed, he had always manifested a lively interest in our educational institutions, and his loss would be felt by the public generally, as well as by those in his particular profession, for in him they had always had a true and faithful servant.

The motion was seconded by A. A. Redfield, Esq., with appropriate remarks.

The Surrogate said that he had known Mr. Van Cott intimately, and had always entertained a very high regard for him—that when he first entered upon the duties of his present office, the deceased had many times been of the greatest assistance to him; and that he had heard of his death with very great regret, and he thought that as an expression of regret for his memory, the proposed adjournment was highly proper; he therefore ordered that the Court stood adjourned until Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Thirty-sixth-Street Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The trial of Henry Otto Claus for the murder of Charles Carson was continued yesterday.

Mr. James T. Brady, in his opening of the case, took the ground that the facts in the case had been wholly misrepresented by the witnesses for the people, all of whom appeared to have arranged their stories together, so as to avoid falling in for any share of blame in regard to the difficulty which took place in the saloon where Carson had received his death wound. In reality the parties who were in the saloon at the time had fallen on Dr. Claus and beaten him in a terrible manner, so that the doctor, if he had used the cane at all, could only have done so in self-defence. They would be able, he said, to show the blamelessness and high character of the accused, and that instead of the sword having been drawn from the cane by him, it had been released from the cane by some person in that intoxicated crowd breaking it over his head.

William Salzlie testified that on the night before the homicide the doctor came to his house, a lager-beer and wine saloon, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, and stayed till a little past one; the witness had a private ball on his upper floor that evening; the doctor handed him his hat and cane to take care of; the cane had wax ends and wire around; witness tried to draw the sword from the cane, to make fun for his children, but could not; a little after one he gave him his hat and cane and sent him off, as he was closing up, with [illegible]; witness knew the cane was a sword-cane, because Dr. Claus told him so.

Mrs. Salzlie, the wife of the last witness, deposed that she received the cane from her husband and laid it behind the bar; her children were sent to bed about ten o'clock. In other matters she corroborated the last witness.

Augustus W. Steinhart was called—He had been with the prisoner that evening before he went to Salzlie's, and with him there; he had his cane with him; they parted at Carson's, the prisoner saying he wanted to get some soda water.

August [illegible] testified to prisoner's good character, and to the difficulty of drawing the sword from the cane. The prisoner told him he had the cane fixed in that way (with wax ends and wire) so that the cane could not be drawn; the wrapping covered two to two and a half inches; witness saw no crack in the cane.

Austin Flint, Jr., a Professor at Bellevue College, testified to the good character of the prisoner there and at the Long Island Institute; to make such a wound as described would require but very little force with a weapon like the sword shown.

John M. Fink testified to the prisoner's good character and to the condition of the cane; that he could not draw it with a string; the doctor said he intended to have a tin plate put on so that it could not be drawn at all.

Charles Rapp, had had the prisoner living with him during six months; he never was disorderly, but always came in to his meals like a man; games of bagatelle took from fifteen to twenty minutes in playing; good players might play faster. The witness also testified to the impossibility of drawing the cane.

Charles Edward Claus, a brother of the accused, resident in Allentown, Penn., testified to his brother's good character. His brother bought the cane in Allentown about two years ago; witness fixed it up so that no one could draw it; he was angry with his brother for buying it, and threatened to break it up; there was no split in it when he fixed it up.

Edward Martin, a physician of Allentown, had known the prisoner some seven years, and testified to his good character; the prisoner had studied with him in 1863; in 1864 he carried this cane.

Matthias Pilm testified that at the time of the Coroner's inquest the prisoner's face was much swollen and his nose; the next morning he complained that his head was beaten; he could hardly hold it up.

William H. Bloomer, of Allentown, President of the First National Bank, had known the prisoner seven years; the prisoner visited at witness' house, and bore an excellent character.

Rev. Alfred Dubbs, of Allentown, also testified to the good character of the prisoner at Allentown.

Barbara Burkhardt testified that she did washing for the prisoner; saw him after his arrest at the Station-house; his nose and face were swelled; his throat was bruised, and he was spitting blood; he was bleeding out of the right ear; while in the Tombs his ear continued to bleed; I got from him the clothes he wore on the night of the occurrence; his pocket-handkerchief was full of blood; his undershirt was bloody on the back; his shirt had blood on the bosom.

Margaret Hahn testified to hearing a noise in the store where Carson kept bar, and the upsetting of tables and chairs, also a call for the Police, on the night of the occurrence referred to.

Carl Pfenger testified as follows: I reside in Thirty-ninth-street; in December last I lived in the same place; I heard of the death of Carson the morning after it occurred; my child was sick on the night of the murder, and I went after the prisoner; not finding him at home I went over to Carson's to see if I could find him; I crossed the street at Carson's and heard the doctor calling Police; I opened Carson's door; the doctor had his back to it; I saw a man with a woolen jacket beating him over the head with a stick; the doctor was going back when the man with the woolen jacket threw him down and the others stamped on him; I was frightened and ran home; on my way home I heard another cry of Police; the first cry of Police was from the inside, the second from the outside of Carson's house.

Adam Hahn testified that he resided in Carson's house on the night of the occurrence; he heard his clock strike two; immediately afterward heard a quarreling; witness rose and went out to the hall, then heard more noise, then a heavy fall, and a German voice exclaiming, "My God, is there no policeman to be had?" witness went down to the kitchen door again, and some one hallooed "lock the door, don't let him out," then some one on the outside called Police.

This completed the evidence for the defence.

The prosecution offered nothing in rebuttal, and the summing up on both sides will be done to-day, when the case will be given to the Jury.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

George Harrison pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, having stolen from the pocket of Fanny Waddleton, of No. 298 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, on the 13th April, a pocket-book containing $8. This was George's second offence. He was remanded for sentence.

Michael Kenny pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 19th of April, stolen from the dress pocket of Ann Irwin, on Broadway, a pocket-book containing $6. This was Michael's second offence. He was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

Jeremiah Lynch pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 3d inst., stolen a hair mattress, of the value of $50, from Frank Anderson, No. 73 Bowery. Judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

William Murral, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to commit a robbery. On the night of April 30, Francis Laurens, of No. 17 John-street, was on his way home, when, at the corner of Grand and Wooster streets, he was struck a violent blow on the face, knocked down, and robbed of a silver watch worth $60, by the prisoner. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

James Northrup, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, in company with Peter Raynor, entered the premises belonging to Mary Hope, No. 402 West Sixteenth-street, on the 29th of March, and stolen therefrom various articles of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Weirmacher, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 28th of March, stolen from William Pregizer, No. 322 Broome-street, a gold watch and chain of the value of $40. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Julia Gilder, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Bridget Wilson, Alice Keegan, and Edward Finnegan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Bernard Rielly, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Golden, Michael Gaffney and Patrick Devlin, robbery (two cases) and arson and burglary, (one case.)
The People *vs.* Luke Lahey, robbery.
The People *vs.* George W. Humbert, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. O'Neill, Van Ranssaeler Burnhardt, Mary Kane and Ellen Maher, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Donnelly, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Galvin, arson and burglary.
The People *vs.* John Cooley, John Kelly and James Cooles, felony, arson and burglary.
The People *vs.* John Vaughn and Thomas Rooney, violation Barrel Act.
The People *vs.* James Wright, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Speight, petit larceny.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

INTERESTING TO BOATMEN.

Patrick Sweeney, Christopher Brady, John Murphy, Patrick Doyle, John Kinsley, Edward Butler and Lawrence Burns, were charged by John Fitzgerald with violating the quarantine law. Mr. Spencer moved the case on for trial, but Judge Dowling said it would have to go over, owing to the sickness of the chief witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Spencer asked for the trial to proceed. His client, he said he would admit, spoke to the passengers of a ship.

Judge Dowling—You were charged, or your clients are charged, with holding communication with the passengers.

Mr. Spencer—From the law of 1865 I find nothing that they have transgressed.

Judge Dowling—But there is the law of 1866.

Mr. Spencer—I should like to see it.

Judge Dowling—I don't think it is my place to read the law to you. When I took the complaint I saw the law.

Mr. Spencer—Probably not ten lawyers outside of your Honor know this law, (looking at the Richmond Gazette.) That is just how they pass laws at Albany. The last three or four days the members lie asleep in their chairs, and when their names are called they say yes or no, as they feel like it. The affirmatives make the bill.

Mr. Spencer held that as it was but thirty days since the bill was passed, the people could not know it was a law.

The Court held it to be law, but adjourned the case to give the bill full legislative power.

VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.

Henry Pernott was charged with violating the liquor or Excise Law, having liquors exposed for sale on Sunday. The complainant was Policeman WM. HARRIS. The complaint was made under the eighth section of the law, which reads as follows:

"Licenses granted as above shall not authorize any person or persons to, nor shall any person or persons publicly keep, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday, or on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, within one-quarter of a mile from the place where the same shall be held."

As the case is of considerable interest, it may be as well to give the full proceedings: Q.—Are you an officer of the Metropolitan Police? A.—Yes. Q.—What precinct? A.—The Twenty-seventh. Q.—You were such on the 13th of this month? A.—Yes. Q.—Where was your post on that day? A.—I am a Roundsman. Q.—Did you cause the arrest of the prisoner? A.—I arrested him myself. Q.—State the circumstances. A.—I went on duty at 8 o'clock. Q.—State what was done. A.—He had liquor exposed for sale on Sunday. Q.—Where is his place? A.—No. 1,233 Broadway. Q.—What sort of a place does he keep? A.—He keeps a cigar place in front and liquor in the back place. Q.—If you were passing by from the street could you see any liquor exposed? A.—I could not. Q.—Would you expect it to be there? A.—Not unless I knew it. Q.—It was not kept in the public view? A.—Certain parties knew it was there. Q.—Did you know it was there? A.—Not till it was told me. Q.—Is the person present that gave you the information? A.—No; he gave me information the night before. Q.—The front is a cigar-store? A.—Yes. Q.—You did not see him sell any liquor? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Can you swear there was liquor in the bottles? A.—There was no liquor in the bottles; it was in a demijohn. Q.—Did you taste it? A.—No, I smelt it. Q.—What was it? A.—Bourbon. The balance of the testimony went to show that the officer found a demijohn of Bourbon corked in the back room of the cigar-store; that the officer was a judge of liquor, knew from experience that what was in the demijohn was Bourbon; he asked to have a drink; it was refused, and the complaint was made against Pernot for "exposing" liquors for sale on Sunday, when the law reads "disposing." The case was dismissed. This is the first case that has been tried under the new law.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15, 1866.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	101¾	50	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	[illegible]
50,000	do	101⅞	400	Spruce Hill Coal	[illegible]
500	do......Small	101½	100	do......b10	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	102	600	Cary Improve't	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	95½	58	Quicksilver	[illegible]
222,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96½	100	do	[illegible]
500	do......Small	95½	100	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	102½	100	Mar. Mining Co.	[illegible]
700	do. 3d S......Small	102½	100	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
2,500	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Atlantic S. S. Co.	[illegible]
9,000	do	102⅞	100	Boston Water P.	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	100¼	300	do	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '68	88	35	New-York Cen.	[illegible]
12,000	Tenn. State 6s	90¼	5	do	[illegible]
5,000	N. Car. 6s	84½	50	Erie R.	[illegible]
11,000	Virginia 6s	69	600	do	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri 6s	74½	2900	do	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	75	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	75¼	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	75½	100	Long Island R.	[illegible]
5,000	Brooklyn Park L.	89	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	103½	8	N.Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	28	do	[illegible]
50,000	do	26⅝	138	do	[illegible]
1,000	N.Y.C. 7s, '76 Con.	102	1400	Reading R.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie 1st M.	99½	600	do	[illegible]
5,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	74	200	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
5,000	do	74½	1600	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	87	600	do	[illegible]
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102½	500	do......b10	[illegible]
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108¼	2700	do	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	87	300	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	97	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	92	100	do......s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	[illegible]	2000	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	500	do......b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank	104	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Co	[illegible]	10	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	60½	1000	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
50	Ashburton Coal	16	100	M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Spring M. Coal	45	11	New-Jersey R.	[illegible]
100	do	44½	200	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	do......s10	61	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	[illegible]
400	do	61	200	do	[illegible]
100	do......s10	61½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	61¼	100	do	[illegible]
			[illegible]	do	[illegible]
			200	do......b30	[illegible]
			500	Cum. Coal Pr.	[illegible]

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	500	Erie R.	[illegible]
50,000	do	26⅝	100	do......s30	[illegible]
11,000	Erie 4th M.	93	200	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	Western U. Tel.	61	200	Cleve. & Pitts...b30	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	22½	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	Spring M. Coal	45½	500	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	101¾	200	Mar. Min. Pf.	[illegible]
30,000	U. [illegible]	102	300	do	[illegible]
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	[illegible]	100	Spruce Hill C...b10	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100	Penn. Coal	[illegible]
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	[illegible]	100	Amer. Coal Co.	[illegible]
25,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	[illegible]	100	Cary Improve't	[illegible]
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
2,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	[illegible]	100	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
200	Canton Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie R.	[illegible]
200	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	West. U. Teleg'h	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107½	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	Central Coal	48	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
300	Spring M. Coal	45	250	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	60½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100	do......b3	60½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Cum. Coal	45	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do......s3	45½	300	do	[illegible]
100	do......b30	45½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do......s3	45½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Mariposa Min.	12½	1600	do	[illegible]
100	do......s3	12	100	do......b10	[illegible]
100	New-York Cen.	92½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do......s3	92½	300	Ch. & Rk. I. x-d b3	[illegible]
1100	Erie Railroad......s3	74	200	do	[illegible]
600	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do......b4	74½	200	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do......b10	74½	100	do	[illegible]
500	do	74½	300	C. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100	do......b3	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Smith & P. Gold...b3	[illegible]	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi	[illegible]
200	Reading R.	107¾	200	do	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
800	Mich. S. & N. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do......s10	[illegible]	300	Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]
630	do	[illegible]	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Canton Co.	60¾	1200	Erie R.	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
200	do......s3	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
100	do......b3	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	Boston W. P.	41½	100	do	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	1100	do	[illegible]
200	Spruce H. C.	[illegible]	300	Reading R.	107¾
100	Quicksilver	[illegible]	200	Catawissa R.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	300	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do......s30	[illegible]	1800	do......b3	[illegible]
100	do......b3	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
200	do......s3	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & Tol.......b3	[illegible]
100	do	61	100	Chi. & R. I....x-d	[illegible]
200	Mariposa Pref.	23	100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
400	N. Y. Central......s3	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W. P...s3	[illegible]
100	do......b3	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
500	do	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
300	do......s10	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
300	do	[illegible]	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	Hudson R. R.	109½	300	do	[illegible]

TUESDAY, May 15—P. M.

The export demand for Gold to-day was quite heavy, and the preparations made to ship by the *Scotia* to-morrow, and by the extra Cunarder *Palmyra* are believed to be about two and a half millions of dollars. Our latest list of shipments foots up $2,300,000. The Gold Room was nevertheless lower than on Monday. The sales opened at 130¼@130⅛ and fell to 129⅞@129¾ ℔ cent. It was again rumored that the (supposed to be) Government broker was a seller at 130¼@130 ℔ cent., but as soon as this was generally believed other brokers came in at a lower figure, and it is doubtful whether two hundred thousand dollars were actually disposed of by the broker referred to. Indeed he was a buyer of a large sum in the afternoon. The one day's later news by the Quebec steamer was variously construed, the private telegrams being less favorable than the Associated Press report.

The Foreign Exchanges were again firm, especially for sight and three days' sight on London and Paris—the rates quite up to the point which will pay a fair Bankers' profit to ship Gold, say 110⅛@110¼ on London and 109⅞ for 60-day bills.

The supply of Money to the Brokers is still in excess of the demand at 4@5 ℔ cent, and considerable balances continue to seek employment in Government Securities, nearly all of which are firm; only the 5-20s of 1862 (recently received from abroad) showing partial hesitation.

The Stock Exchange gains strength on the Railway speculation and was much excited to-day on Erie Common Shares, which at one moment nearly touched 76 ℔ cent. The list of New-York and Western Roads and also Philadelphia and Reading was generally firm and upward, and there was more decided spirit in the market than we have had occasion to report for a fortnight past. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with Monday afternoon, same hour. The general market left off firm:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96½	Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	102	102	N. West Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	102½	102⅝	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	92½	93⅛	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	75¾	Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	109½	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	107½	107¾	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	85	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	90½	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	74½			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	132	Irving	[illegible]
Merchants'	115	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	115	People's	[illegible]
Union	114	Market	[illegible]
America	130	Nassau	[illegible]
City	190	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Phoenix	103	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	136	Continental	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Marine	[illegible]
National	105	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	106	Atlantic	[illegible]
Commerce	109	Importers' & Traders'	114
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	103	Park	150
Ocean	99	Manufac. & Merch'ts	103
American Exchange	113	Central National	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Fourth National	103¼
Bank of the Republic	111	Ninth National	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	91½	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort. 1877	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d mort. [illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort. [illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d M., ex.	74½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	[illegible]
Hud. R. R. 7s 1st M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. R. 2d S. F. [illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. [illegible] Fund.	[illegible]
Hud. R. R. 3d M. '75	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st mort. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 2d mort. '68	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.	[illegible]
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s '82	107½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	[illegible]	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Pacific R. R. 7s, gu.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78		

The day's business at the office of the As-

[illegible] Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $10,154,169 21; including for Customs, $407,000; Gold notes, $485,000. Payments, $1,824,617 86. Balance, $[illegible],800,651 99.

The Stock Exchange Board, at their annual election yesterday, made Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH their President, in place of Mr. CUTTING, who was not a candidate for reëlection, and continued all the other officers of 1865.

The general balance sheet of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, whose shares, preference and common, have recently become quite current at the Stock Exchange, exhibited at the beginning of the present year, Jan. 1, 1866, a

Preference Stock of	$2,373,200
Common Stock	1,000,000
First Mortgage	4,235,000
Second Mortgage	1,023,500
Other investments	500,500
Bills Payable, &c.	916,661
Total	$10,048,861
Cost of Road, Material, &c.	11,009,739
Due to Income Account	$1,060,878
Gross Earnings of 1865	2,535,001
Less expense of 56 ℔ cent	1,419,212
Net Earnings ($4,057 per mile)	$1,115,789

The April earnings of the Fort Wayne Road were:

In April, 1866	$606,077
In April, 1865	733,866
In April, 1864	588,066

It had been rumored on the Stock Exchange for several days before this official report of the April traffic, that the decrease would be about $200,000, as compared with 1865. Another rumor, quite as emphatically contradicted, was, that the Company would abandon the policy of quarterly dividends at the rate of *ten* ℔ cent. a year, and pay *half yearly* at the rate of only *eight* ℔ cent. a year.

It is rumored that Mr. GEORGE PEABODY will soon add a large sum to the Internal Revenues of the Government by paying his Income Tax, as a citizen of the United States resident in London, for all the years 1863, '63, '64 and '65, including the extra War tax on his income for 1863, levied by act of Congress July 3, 1864. Mr. PEABODY, it is said, will make his returns to the Assessor of Revenue, at Danvers, Massachusetts. It will then be his good fortune to contribute to the support of the Public Debt of his native country, incurred in the War for the preservation of its great Government against treason and rebellion, while honored at the same time by the Queen of Great Britain for his munificent gifts to the poor of London.

The Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Land Grant Mortgage advertise that they will purchase $50,000 of the Bonds at the lowest prices at which they are offered under seal to the address of W. H. SWIFT, care of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., up to noon on the 25th inst.

The Pacific National Bank has declared a dividend of *ten per cent.*, to wit: 5 ℔ cent. regular half-yearly division and 5 ℔ cent. extra.

The New-York and New-Haven Railway Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of *five per cent.*, free of Government tax.

The *Journal of Commerce* says of the architectural ornament which Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS have added to Wall-street:

"Messrs. BROWN & BROTHERS commenced business yesterday in their elegant new structure on the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, and the building was thronged throughout the day by spectators interested in this notable specimen of architecture. Of its kind, the building, now all completed except a few finishing touches, is believed to have no equal in the world. The tessellated pavement, the bronzed iron columns and door-posts, the massive marble counters, the slabs of polished marble from Tennessee (closely resembling the famous 'Scotch granite') which form the wainscoting, all invite the closest scrutiny. The marble staircase is of itself a masterpiece of art, the graceful vinework of bronze inlaid with marble which supports the rail being not the least of its attractions. With trifling exceptions, nothing is anywhere visible except substances indestructible by fire. Some of the private offices have floors of inlaid wood, placed solid on cement which covers the iron girders, and the doors are of mahogany or black walnut, as are the office desks. This style is preserved through all the stories, with little variation. Among other objects, the marble work supporting the wash-basins is very noticeable, and the fresco painting displays a chaste simplicity."

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,786,972, including 5,456 bales Cotton, valued at $849,986.

Attention is invited to the advertisment of the Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London, a branch of which has been established at No. 117 Broadway, for this country, under a management composed of some of our most eminent business men.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 9,847 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Corn Meal, 18,279 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Rye, 298 pkgs. Cut Meats, 102 pkgs. Lard and 118 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $7@$7 12½ for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is dull at former prices. 38c.@40c. for Yellow ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in more demand and held firmly.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous figures. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 17,257 bags, against sales of 4,914 bags. Total stock on hand to-day, 148,756 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 93,170; of Java, Government bags, 2,818; of Cuba, 4,294; of Maracaibo, 3,868; of Laguayra, 27,429; of St. Domingo, 106; of Ceylon, [illegible], and of other descriptions, 4,195 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	10,000
Mobile	2,700
Baltimore	5,000
New-York	93,100
Grand total	110,810

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at unaltered prices. Middlings are quoted at from 33c.@35c. ℔ lb. Sales since our last 2,700 bales, against receipts of 1,650 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,722
Receipts since May 1, 1866	12,264
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	298,863
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	746,332
Exports, week ending this evening	5,455
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	448,102
Estimated stock now here	185,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 21c.; Boott H, 18c.; Boott O, 20c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartletts, 36-inch, 20c.; Bartletts, 33-inch, 22½c.; Bartletts, 31-inch, 21c.; Canoe, 19c. Prints—Merrimack W, 19c.; Merrimack D, 18c.; Hamilton, 18c.; London Mourning, 15½c.; Empire, 10½c. Delaines—Hamilton, 22½c.; Manchester, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 10½c. Tickings—Amoskeag A C C, 62½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, Dark, 35c.; Harvester, Extra, 26c. Denims—York, 50c.; Haymaker, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Thomson's Woven Train, 65c.; Thomson's Woven Empire, 50c.; Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, in fair demand; J. C. Kelley's Gotham, No. 60, 35c.@[illegible]; J. C. Kelley's Gotham, No. 70, 47c.@63c. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 459, $40; J W L Standard Dress, No. [illegible], $48.

FEATHERS—Are in demand at 62½c.@98c. for poor to choice Live Geese.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Are inquired for, and are firm at $3 50 for Canton No. 1, ℔ box.

FISH—Have been in moderate request within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, opening steadily, but closing heavily, with a decidedly downward tendency. Sales since our last, 7,650 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$8 [illegible]; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 50@$9 60, chiefly at $8 40@$8 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 80@$10 [illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@$8 25
Extra State	8 [illegible]	@ 9 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 [illegible]	@ 9 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	9 [illegible]	@10 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@14 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	9 70	@13 [illegible]
[illegible] choice extra Missouri	11 [illegible]	@17 25

[illegible] Flour is dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $10 [illegible] @$11 85 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 25 for good to very choice [illegible]. Canadian Flour continues [illegible]. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$12 [illegible]. [illegible] Flour is inactive, including Superfine [illegible] bbls. [illegible] Corn Meal [illegible] heavy [illegible] $3 85@$4 for Western, [illegible] Jersey [illegible] Colorado, and $4 25 for Brandywine, [illegible] 420 bbls. Also, 200 puncheons Brandywine on private terms.

[illegible]—Have been lightly dealt in at [illegible] kinds have been quiet, yet quoted [illegible] dull and unsettled [illegible] sales [illegible] bushels, [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] moderately, but closing slightly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 66,000 bushels [illegible] 77c.@81c. for unsound [illegible]

store and delivered, [illegible] mixed Western, and 84c.@86c. for new yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including State at 63c.@64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 57c.@62c.; old Western at 60c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c.@61c. ℔ bushel; sales, 43,000 bushels. Rye is dull; sales, 2,500 bushels Western at 83½c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD HILL notices thus: "The trade in Flour has continued active, and the market buoyant during the past fortnight, with the exception of the last few days, when it was difficult to realize, the extreme rates asked and rather less prices were excepted, still there is no disposition shown to force sales or accept much lower values for sound and favorite brands. Fluctuation is the natural result of rapid advance, and the market closes tamely, buyers taking only for immediate wants. Our market for Wheat has continued to be much excited since my last report and a large advance obtained, based upon the very moderate supply to come forward, the light stock now at the shipping points West and the increased demand from all sections, besides the unfavorable appearance of the coming crop of Winter. For a day or two past but little has been done, the millers purchasing slowly at the prices asked, and holders being unwilling to materially lower their rates. Rye has been more active and considerable has been taken for export to Glasgow and other ports. Oats are in fair demand and firmer. Indian Corn is in moderate request, but the light stock here at present prevents an active export inquiry. For the home trade the demand has increased. Prices have fluctuated throughout the fortnight, and market closes quietly. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 59,092 bushels Corn, 8,593 bushels Rye; to Continental ports, 8,314 bushels Rye; to South America, 4,657 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 700 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Peas—to all other ports, 27,245 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,871 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,587 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 2,442 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 31,959 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,071 bbls. Corn Meal, 70,379 bushels Corn, 17,407 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Oats, and 2,792 bushels Peas."

Report of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	May 11, 1866	97,289	1,136,679	5,429,905
New-Orleans,	May 5, 1866	300	—	7,700
Philadelphia,	May 5, 1866	4,800	4,661	597,763
Baltimore,	May 8, 1866	—	—	715,615
Boston,	May 11, 1866	1,170	—	—
California and other ports,	May 5, 1866	22,795	57,389	17,910
Total		126,373	1,198,929	6,763,093
To about same period, 1865		92,181	1,587,588	78,320
To about same period, 1864		200,109	9,880,217	240,226
To about same period, 1863		1,050,048	16,797,194	5,900,323

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to May 11, 1866	3,159	248,681	68,111	34,637
From other ports, to latest dates	1,118	—	—	7,179
Total	4,277	248,681	68,111	[illegible]
To about same period, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,303,788	[illegible]

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@90c., for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 5c.@35c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active, but quoted steady.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former rates.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and buoyant in price, closing in favor of sellers. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good, light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, [illegible] 46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped good, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, [illegible]@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco &c., good Light, 28c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock Orinoco and R. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and R. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@43c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive at unaltered quotations.

LUMBER—Has been in rather better demand and steady in price.

METALS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, including Ingot Copper at 28c.@29½c. ℔ lb. No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; Scotch Pig, $42 @$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$110 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $8 25@$8 55 ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 8½c.@11c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 19½c.@20c., in gold; Banca Tin, 21c.@21½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand yet steady, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1-10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@62½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less sought after, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 97½c.@$1 ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 75@$11 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale, at $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at 82c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ℔ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending with May 14.—*Sperm*—Has been active the past week, and the transactions, which have been confined entirely to the manufacturers, include sales 4,187 bbls. in parcels. We quote 175 bbls. dark at $2; 80 do. prime at $2 22; and 3,742 bbls. at $2 25 ℔ gallon. Also, in Sag Harbor, 220 bbls. to parties here, on private terms. The market closed firm and with further inquiry.—*Whale*—The market for whale exhibits great activity, the recent decline in prices inducing manufacturers to buy liberally. The sales since our last, which have all been made to the trade, embrace 7,922 bbls., as follows: 670 bbls. Northern at $1; 300 do. do., $1 05; and 5,310 do., in various parcels, at $1 10 ℔ gallon; 870 bbls. dark and humpback at $1; 250 do. dark Northern at $1 05 ℔ gallon, and 222 South Sea at a price not transpired; also 300 do., in Sag Harbor, on private terms. Holders are firm at the close, with an eye to an advance.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 14, 1866	10,572	32,333	524,500
Same time last year	11,471	42,764	435,300

Exports.

For week ending May 14, 1866	....	....	55,400
Previously	1,840	320	188,500
From Jan. 1 to date	1,840	320	243,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand and heavy at 27½c.@28c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined in bond, and 60c.@62c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 113,800 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*: 1,600 pieces 52x52, 9½c.; 7,000 do. 56x60, 9¾c.; 8,000 do. 56x60, 9¾c., to be made; 40,000 do. 60x64; 2,000 do. 60x64, 10½c., early in the week; 4,500 do. 64 [illegible], 12c., at the close; 6,000 do. 64x64, 11c., early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 6,000 do. 64x64, 11¾c.; 19,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, 12c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31 for new Mess, closing at $30 75 regular way; $29 75@$30 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,650 bbls. new Mess, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 75@$31 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@19c. for Hams; sales 546 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.; Long Clear, 15½c.; Short Clear, 16c.@16½c., ℔ lb.; sales 125 boxes. Dressed Hogs have been neglected and nominal. Lard is dull, to-day; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c.@22¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at $15@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are held at $48@$50, ℔ bbl., but are wholly nominal. Butter continues dull and heavy at 30c.@48c. for State, and 32c.@43c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules very quiet at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at former rates.

SALT—Is in moderate demand at steady rates.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more request, including Clover at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 50@$2 75, and Timothy at $6@$6 50 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 57½c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@50c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ℔ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c. ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c. cash; Payta, 50c.@52½c. cash; Curacao, 52½c. cash; Cape, 40c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.; Madras, 55c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but held more firmly.

SOAP—Has been in demand and very firm, including Castile at 15½c.@16c.; Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 13c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very moderately inquired for at unaltered rates. Sales since our last, 335 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 950 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 12½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 56,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 130,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 38,500 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been held with more confidence, but have not been very active.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, chiefly at $2 26 ℔ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool there were taken (chiefly by steamer) 74,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.@4d.; 3,000 bushels Oats at 3½d. ℔ bushel; and 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb. Nothing new for other ports.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 15.

PETROLEUM dull and drooping at 25c.@25½c. for crude; 42c. for refined, in bond, and 60c.@62c. for refined free. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $7 75@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$10. WHEAT quiet; Red $2 [illegible]@$2 75; White unchanged. CORN quiet; Yellow 88c.@89c. COFFEE dull. SUGAR—Cuba, 10½c.@10¾c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK—New Mess, $32. LARD firm at 23c. WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 15.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN—Mixed [illegible] sample [illegible]; No. 2, 60c.@61c.; No. 1, 64c.@64½c. [illegible] OATS—Chicago, 39c.@44c. BARLEY and [illegible] PORK, $31 50. LARD, 22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS [illegible] unchanged. RECEIPTS—13,100 bbls. Flour, 21,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 176,227 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 15.

FLOUR steady; sales at $10 25@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paid in this market. Corn and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour [illegible], Wheat [illegible], Corn [illegible].

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board for two, in the first-class, four-story brown-stone house, No. [illegible] East 20th-st., two doors from 5th-av., for $20 a week. Fine hall rooms for $10.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; house with modern improvements, near Second-place, South Brooklyn, within eight minutes of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 331 Brooklyn Post-office.

NO. 116 WEST 38TH-ST.—FINE LARGE rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location unsurpassed; high, airy and healthy, and first-class table; a good chance for those not going to the country.

WANTED—BEFORE OR BY JUNE 1, BY A gentleman and his wife, a neatly furnished room, with board, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address C. E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating terms, with hours for breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

FURNISHED PARLORS AND OTHER rooms to let in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife—no children taken—with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 106 Forsyth-st., near Broome.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private American family, by applying at No. 244 South 5th-st., near Erie-st., Jersey City.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE one or two elegant rooms furnished, second floor, with private table; two furnished bedrooms for gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if required; terms moderate. No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant Park, near [illegible] av.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for single gentlemen, in a private family; house first class; excellent location, vicinity of East 29th-st. Address B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—handsomely furnished rooms with or without private table. Address H., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office, all this week.

NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room to let, with or without board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. [illegible] West 19th-st. Terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room with board; other rooms June 1; terms very low for the Summer; house first-class, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.; references.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Let to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT furnished rooms to gentlemen with breakfast; references exchanged. Address T., 14 [illegible]-place, Brooklyn.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without board. No. 125 Waverley-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large front room, with board, to one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 31 East 29th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Dinner at 6. Inquire at No. [illegible] Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 205 (old No. [illegible]) East 16th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TO a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 23 West 33d-st. References unexceptionable.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 16 MONTAGUE-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms en suite, with first-class private table; beautifully and healthily situated on the Palisades, New-Jersey, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a fine view of New-York and Brooklyn; 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York; horse-cars pass the door; stabling for horses; references required. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 281 2d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 235 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LOW POINT, ON the Hudson.—Pleasant airy rooms to let, with first-class board; accommodation for horses; three minutes' walk from depot. For particulars apply at No. 181 Perry-st., for four days, from 1 till 7.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Tappan, a gentleman and wife will find accommodations; the Northern Railroad runs from Jersey City. Inquire of G. DAY, ten minutes' walk from the station.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SING SING, ON THE Hudson, pleasant airy rooms, with good board, five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire at the depot for the house owned by L. H. MILLER, Walter-av., or address J. R. C., Station C.

COUNTRY BOARD—BY THE WEEK OR DAY, at a private house on the Catskill Mountains, four miles west of the Mountain House; also, at a hotel. EDGAR H. LAYMAN, private house, H. A. LAYMAN, Hotel, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, at Oneck, (near Quogue,) Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to H. C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—PERSONS DESIRING board in a pleasant village, can be accommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Address LUDLOW, Station A, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Pittsfield, Mass. Families will find fine accommodations by applying at the house of Mrs. L. E. BACKUS; Post-office Box No. 284.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAS JUST RENTED for the Summer a first-class house in Orange, N. J., and can accommodate a few boarders, if of the right kind; such as desire a quiet home on the Sabbath, and can afford to pay good prices for excellent rooms, in a beautiful and healthy location, can address a note, with real name, to K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office, or apply on premises on Essex, near Highland-av., 5 minutes' plank walk from Orange Valley Station; house ready by 20th May. Choice of rooms to first applicants.

BOARD AT THE SEA SHORE.—PARTIES wishing to secure an excellent boarding-place (with home comforts) for the Summer months, can find accommodation in that very desirable locality, Ocean-st., Lynn., Mass., near Swampscott, commanding a splendid view of the ocean. For further information address OCEAN VIEW, No. 114 Pembroke-st., Boston.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR from Wall-st.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find pleasant accommodations at Orange, N. J., within one minute's walk from the depot, with a private family. References required. Address M., Box No. 324 Orange Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on reasonable terms at Haverstraw Village, on the Hudson, 32 miles from New-York City. To all lovers of river and mountain scenery, this locality offers superior attractions. References exchanged. Apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 187 3d-av.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, wife, two girls (4 and 5 years) and nurse; house must be near ferry, three rooms, or two, large and airy; state terms, location, and how to get there. Address W., Box No. 5,526 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, for one or two gentlemen willing to pay a liberal price, in a strictly private family, within three minutes' walk of the landing; best of references required. For particulars, address G., Box 4,333 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY CAN BE OBTAINED on the Hudson River, 28 miles from City; hourly access by railroad or steamboat; good barn for horse, if desired. Address NYACK, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., FOR three adults; references exchanged. Apply on Palisade-av., first house above the new Methodist Church, or at No. 78 Cedar-st., room 13, N. Y.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Two or three quiet families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply as above, to Miss M. L. McCLURE.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., A FEW VERY desirable rooms with board, in a private family; neighborhood unsurpassed for salubrity and beauty. Address M. B. M., Box No. 34 Oyster Bay.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN Tarrytown. Address A. C. S., Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,

MADISON, CONN.,

Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

THE BERKSHIRE SODA SPRINGS House, having been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, will be opened by the subscribers on or before the 1st of June, for the reception of boarders during the Summer months upon reasonable terms.

CHARLES E. BOTSFORD,
MARTIN HARRIS.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 8, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS—EUROPEAN STYLE, richly gilded, for signs, store windows, &c. Are transferable in case of removal, and easily put up. Unsurpassed for beauty and lasting. Numbers for residences, glass signs, labels, frames, gilding, show cards, &c. Merchants, painters and agents order. GLASS LETTER COMPANY, No. 187 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED (18 years) hotel and restaurant No. 57 Cortlandt-st. It will be sold cheap for cash, as the proprietors are engaged in a different business. Apply as above.

A STATIONERY AND PAPER STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, doing a good cash business; a chance seldom offered; price $1,200. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AID IN THE manufacture and introduction of a staple article; capital required, from $200 to $1,000. J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY, GROCERY [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] IN A [illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible] Sewing Machine establishment [illegible] BROADWAY, southwest corner of [illegible] [illegible] machines [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

To close the estate of

STEPHEN KINGSLAND,

deceased, the following desirably located property: Nos. 61 and 63 Marion-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; size of lots each 25x100 feet, with two-story and attic on front and four-story on the rear—brick houses in good order and well rented.

ALSO,

Nos. 206 and 208 2d-st., near Av. D; size of lots 47x100 feet in all, with three-story brick houses front and rear, in good order and well rented.

If not sold by the 15th of May will be offered at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to

W. M. THURMAN,
No. 462 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x36; wing attached 22x26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finish'd rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 10 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 15 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 275 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables, and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES AND A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, MAY 22, ON THE PREMISES.—The beautiful property on the highlands of Navesink, N. J., recently owned by the late Col. Jones, former Sheriff of this city, half mile from the landing at Atlantic Pavilion, will be sold in lots of 4 to 21 acres each; terms easy. [illegible] fine views of the ocean and bay, have good boating and bathing privileges. The boat from Barclay, and [illegible] [illegible], from Chambers-st., leave at 8½ o'clock and return the same day. Maps, &c., at I. & P. Palmedge's, No. 17 Nassau-st., and R. B. Jones', No. 117 Fulton-st.

N. B.—If stormy, will be postponed to the 23d.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to I. H. MORTON & CO., No. 33 Wall-st., or to E. H. KIMBALL upon the premises. The railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, near depot, whence 14 trains leave daily for New-York. Good large house, with nice lawn well shaded, fine large barn, hovels, &c.; apple, pear and peach orchards and small fruit. A fine brook flows through the farm. Two pieces woodland; soil is excellent, and the farm is in superior order. Will be sold low with stock if desired. Address or call upon R. W., No. 193 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—About 4 miles from the railroad depot, beautifully situated having a fine view of Long Island Sound for a long distance; containing about 50 acres of good land, including orchard, dwelling and outbuildings; all will be sold very low to close an estate; more land will be added if required. For further particulars, inquire of

CHARLES FOX, No. 70 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—I WILL sell a first-class Jersey farm of 100 acres, worth $12,000 for $8,000, if sold within ten days, as the owner must leave; location in sight of railroad depot, pleasant and healthy, and near New-Brunswick; good buildings, &c.; terms, one half cash and the remainder to suit, or will exchange for other property. Call and see the owner at 111 Broadway, Room 7, to-day and to-morrow.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT near New-York. Fine large house, with gas, hot and cold water, bath and furnace; very pleasantly situated, fifteen miles from City by Hudson River Railroad; half mile from Depot. Eight acres of land, stable, &c.; fruit, woods, &c.; perfectly healthy neighborhood; first-class near churches and schools. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE OLD-ESTABLISHED business and property, now doing a good trade in the house-furnishing and stove business, situated in the central part of Jersey City; full lot. The building is three-story, with large stores and cellar; one of the best stands for any business; will be sold a bargain. Call on or address J. ANNEY, No. 92 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN HOUR'S DRIVE FROM THE City, a country-seat of about 18 acres, which it has been the study of the owner for years to perfect in elegance and comfort in every department, without regard to expense. For a gentleman wishing a first-class place this is an opportunity to save immense labor and expense, as it will be sold for below its value. Refer for particulars to CHARLES T. CHESTER, 104 Centre-st.

FOR SALE IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A house, barn, out-building and about 10 acres of land, very pleasantly situated, being the first house west of the Housatonic River, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad bridge, in Stratford; the buildings are all in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SUPERIOR FARM AT Flushing, 1½ miles from depot; about 60 acres; admirably adapted for fruit and market culture; excellent grass land; large, modern house; substantial barn. Well located for suburban residence and fancy improvement. Good gunning and fishing in vicinity. Apply to

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ILLINOIS FARM.—JAMES H. HACKETT OFfers for sale or exchange for City property, an oblong plat of 608 acres rich rolling prairie land, the only large and desirable body for sale in Clinton County, and within sight of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway depot, Carlyle, Ill. For diagrams and other particulars, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON, commanding a fine view of the Highlands, West Point, &c., a country seat, consisting of 12 acres of choice land, with modern buildings, conveniently and tastefully arranged; location remarkably healthy; price $22,000; terms easy. Apply to R. S. BABB, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 109, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm; the buildings are all new, and finished in the best style, with gas, water and furnace; the farm is laid out in young fruit trees of the choicest varieties; within thirty miles of the City, and convenient of access. For particulars address C. HOUSE, Station D, New-York Post-office.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—GENTLEMAN'S residence on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank and a short drive from Long Branch; six acres, one acre of lawn; fine shade, terraced down to the water's edge; bathing, sailing and fishing; $9,000.

C. H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY residence and farm; will rent separate or together; farm contains 38 acres, good condition, located 1½ miles from Millburn Station on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J.; will be sold low on easy terms. L. BROWN, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli; for description see New-York *Times*, May 4, and *Army and Navy Journal*, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

LINDENWALD—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 225 acres in Columbia County, will be exchanged for land in Yonkers, West Farms or Morrisania, Westchester County, on fair terms. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES A. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. F. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Completely furnished, on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., with 8 acres; house two stories, with kitchen extension; having a fine view of the Sound. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

$5,500 FARM—55 ACRES SUPERIOR LAND in Pleasant Valley Village, adjoining Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County; most beautifully located; good buildings; plenty of grafted fruit of all kinds.

WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence; house contains 24 rooms, 80 acres of land, 2,000 fruit trees, 4½ miles from Peekskill. For particulars, inquire of the owner, JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, No. 33 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, full-sized, high-stoop, brown-stone house, newly furnished, near 5th-av. Hotel; others for sale; desirable localities; $35,000 to $150,000; some with stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW AND newly-furnished house, with four acres of land, barn, &c., at Little Neck, L. I., 30 minutes from railroad or steamboat, commanding a view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades, &c. Apply at 252 Broadway, third floor.

WEST MORRISANIA.—A NICE TWO-STORY house, with extension; 5 lots in garden and fruit; house contains 9 rooms; only 5 minutes from depot, price $5,500, half cash. Apply to DENNISON, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MODERN residence, convenient to depot, with thirteen rooms, stable, fine garden, fine fruit, fine shade, and most desirably located. For full information and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GUNTHERville, Kings County, L. I., two new cottages about ½ mile from Bath; accessible at all hours of the day. For further particulars, apply to JAMES M. MILLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE PARTLY furnished, carriage-house, stables, with garden ready made, apple orchard, &c., situated on Crow Hill, Sing Sing. For particulars address WILLET MCCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—The three-story and attic house and full lot, No. 225 West 22d-st.; possession in 20 days. Inquire on premises.

MUST BE SOLD—TASTY COTTAGE, NEATly furnished, next store; grand chance for a shoemaker or tailor, there being neither in the place. The owner may be seen at JACQUES', No. 289 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT—TWENTY ACRES—IN Bergen County, near the depot; good buildings, fruit, &c., to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 324 4th-av.

ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage, handsomely furnished, fronting on the ocean, near the ocean-house, [illegible] [illegible] Apply to A. [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] HANDSOME COTTAGE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WARD, No. [illegible]

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] [illegible] BROTHERS, No. [illegible]

B[illegible] [illegible] acres, two sets of buildings in fine order, choice fruit, and half of the crop; possession immediately. JAQUES, No. 289 Broadway.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsome [illegible] situated in New-Jersey; house and [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] hourly communication with New-York; 5 minutes' walk from depot. [illegible] the place. Terms moderate. Address Y., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within 35 minutes of New-York; about four acres of land beautifully improved; very desirable house with modern improvements; fine water view; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Will exchange for house and lot up town. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY A. BLACKWELL, No. 32 William-st., from 10 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, 32 miles from New-York on Northern Railroad, three minutes' walk from station; good commodious dwelling and outbuilding; a commanding view, and a large supply of fruit; 5 acres of land, and more, if desired; price, $8,000. Also, one containing 30 acres; price $8,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 1321 Broadway, Room No. 4.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY. Office hours from 10 to 4. Country property in Broome, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, New-York, Ontario, Orange, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties; Staten Island and New-Jersey. Descriptive circular with prices upon application or mailed free.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE country seats on the Hudson, from $13,500 to $60,000; farms in the vicinity, from $1,200 to $15,000; large hotel property on Lake George, $40,000; 1,000 acres, partly improved, in East Tennessee, for exchange.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 306 6th-av.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, located a few miles from the city, on the Hudson, completely elevated, commanding a fine view of the river; elegant garden, fruits, shrubbery, &c. Price $8,000; part can remain on mortgage. G. A. ROBINSON & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st.

ALL WANTING CITY, SUBURBAN OR country real estate should call and examine our list. All may have homes. Prices and terms to suit every class.

PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR Suffern Depot, 1½ hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of SETH WILKS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—FARMS of all sizes, 2 acres to 500; price $1,200 to $40,000; desirable and cheap. Houses in City or country. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT PROPERTY, with magnificent building sites, 50 acres, with sandy beach; 30 miles distant by rail or steamboat. Inquire at No. 1,329 Broadway or W. A. LILLINDAHL, 44 John-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI, suitable for cotton plantations, about 4,000 acres; title perfect; for sale very cheap. Call or address OGDEN & ROBERTS, No. 19 Old-slip.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR NEW-Dorp Station, nine acres of superior land, fine elevation, good water views, &c. Inquire of J. NOBLE, No. 119 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I., FOR THE SUMMER—A first-class furnished house, with large stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 25 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, or WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE season, commencing June 1 and ending Sept. 15, newly painted inside and out; one is 30x34, with kitchen attached, the other 22x32, with basement, piazza, garden and ice-house, situated about 300 feet apart, on high, dry ground, in the pleasant village of Patchogue, overlooking the great South Bay at the distance of one-eighth of a mile from said Bay, which abounds in good fishing, gunning and bathing. Good row boats can be had from the dock opposite the houses. For further particulars, address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITuated on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to B. R. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. E. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—For the summer months, pleasantly located within one mile of Catskill Steamboat landing, commanding the finest landscape in the world; new house, containing 12 good rooms; large garden, all planted; ice-house filled and the use of cow; carriage-house for team, and carriage if desired. The subscriber will be found at No. 20 Greenwich-st. on the 16th and 17th, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; after that on his premises. O. T. HUMPHREY, Catskill.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $450, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT GLEN COVE, L. I., a large and airy frame house, (the birth-place of the late Dr. Mott,) containing 13 rooms, situated on the border of the Lower Glen Lake, outside the village, commanding a view of the bay, &c.; is well shaded, convenient to bathing, fishing and boating; barn and stables attached; fine garden, fruit trees, lawn, &c.; accessible by railroad and steamboat several times a day. For terms apply to JAMES HARROLD, on the premises, or JOSEPH C. HARROLD, No. 238 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A LARGE farm house on the line of the Long Island R. R., 34 miles from Brooklyn, 2 miles from station; house contains 18 large rooms with all the modern improvements; one of the healthiest locations on the island; garden truck, fruits of the season, milk, butter, &c., supplied off the farm; also, accommodations for horses and carriages. Address G. W. CONKLIN, Deer Park, L. I.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 150 yards of the city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden, planted, and extensive apple orchard attached. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, 3 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Brooklyn; location as to neighborhood the best; furnished in the best manner and nearly new; twelve lots of ground handsomely laid out; fruit trees, &c.; also, fine stable, conservatory, &c. To a careful tenant, with a small family, this house will be rented at a moderate price. WYKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; 30 minutes' steam; 20 trains; good water, churches, schools, one-half mile from two railway stations; garden fine, lawn, carriage-house and stable, cow pasturage, shade and fruit trees. Apply to CHARLES LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court; rent $1,000.

NORWALK, CONN.—A FINE, LARGE COUNtry residence, furnished, one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in town; extensive grounds, well shaded; excellent water; abundance of fruit; large garden and good stabling; will be let for the Summer or year; is within five minutes' walk of horse-cars. Address

A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR the Summer on Great Neck, L. I.; two-story brick house, 9 rooms, partly furnished; stable, garden, fine grove and lawn; one hour by boat, five minutes from landing; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of, or address for one week, WM. F. OVEROCKER, Washington, corner Noble-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

NEAR WEST POINT.—TO LET—A LARGE furnished house, with 50 acres of land, stable, large garden, (in order,) ice-house, filled, abundance of fruit, on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile below Cozzens' Hotel; rent, $2,000. Apply to ALFRED PELL, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET, AT WOODSIDE, L. I., AND within ten minutes' time from Hunter's Point depot by Long Island R. R., a two-story and attic dwelling-house, with garden well filled with fruit trees, &c., of one acre or more. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—UNTIL 1st November, at Elizabeth, N. J., ten minutes from depots; house entirely new; contains ten rooms; large lot, and furnished handsomely; immediate possession. Rent $150 per month. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, Real Estate Agent, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—For the Summer or year, at Stratford, Conn.; Westport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Bloomfield, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Astoria, L. I.; Bay Ridge, L. I.; New-Brighton, S. I.; near Vanderbilt Landing, S. I. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Very complete residence at Flushing, on high ground, surrounded by fine shade trees; house in perfect order; three rooms on first floor; seven bedrooms, range, bathroom, &c.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS OR longer, a furnished house in 50th-st., near 5th-av. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 3,341 Post-office, for two days.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, four-story brick building, [illegible], with rear [illegible] st. and 10th-av.; low rent to good tenant for term of years. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN FORDHAM, A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with three acres of ground, splendidly situated; abundance of fruit. Apply to Republic Insurance Co., No. 153 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT IN GOOD locations, with immediate possession; one at $1,200; two at $1,800; one at $1,800. E. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST., BETWEEN BROAD-way and 5th-av., handsomely furnished rooms [illegible] single or [illegible] gentlemen.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, furnished, to a gentleman. Inquire at No. 33 Bleecker-st., after 6 P. M.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT BOARD—A spacious suite of handsomely furnished apartments, or a parlor and chambers, at No. 34 West [illegible]-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, FOR THE SUMMER, A [illegible] house, nicely furnished. Inquire of M. TROWBRIDGE, No. 23 Howard-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE [illegible] furnished bedrooms, without board, at No. 45 West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. [illegible]

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOMS [illegible] [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 150 BROADWAY TO LET—[illegible] [illegible] Insurance Co., No. [illegible] Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] [illegible]

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS AT NO. [illegible] [illegible]

TO LET—ELEGANT PRIVATE STABLE, SIX stalls, No. 207 East 18th-st., Union-square.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-STREET.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE TO BE LET—for four or five months, but not less than four, with immediate possession. A large commodious furnished house, at Waddington, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the most healthy situation in the State, where there is good society and boating. There is a very superior piano, a moderate library, a large garden well stocked with every kind of choice fruit and vegetables, an ice-house, a good yard of [illegible], and the lawn is well shaded by wide-spreading forest trees. The rent asked is $70 a month, with a satisfactory reference or prepayment. Apply to RICHARD HARISON, at Waddington.

AT NO. 319 4TH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY.—Office hours from 10 to 4. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let on Union-square, Gramercy Park, Lexington, 4th and 5th avs.; in 9th, 17th, 18th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 54th sts.; at Fishkill, Hyde Park, Oyster Bay, Fairmount, West Morrisania, Dobbs' Ferry, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Rye, Sing Sing, Hall's Corners, Tremont, West Farms, Peekskill, Catskill, Haverstraw, Bergen and Shrewsbury.

TO LET—IN PORT CHESTER, 28 MILES FROM the City, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a new and convenient cottage containing seven rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot; rent to April next, $300. Apply to Mr. MARSHALL, the Ticket Agent at the depot there, or to JOHN BROOKS, No. 116 Cherry-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR HASTINGS—A DOUBLE two-story house, nearly new, nicely furnished, has good stable accommodations, and is in a pleasant neighborhood, 1½ miles from the depot; rent $300 till November. Apply to STEPHEN H. PROVOST, No. 235 Pearl-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, IN A PLEASant airy location, convenient to the ferries, neatly furnished rooms without board, in a small private family; references required. Inquire of WM. MORGAN, No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET.—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season; near the beach. Inquire at No. 42 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LAKE GEORGE, one of the most beautifully situated villas on that peerless lake, ice-house filled, barn, stables, &c., ground some 15 acres, for three months. Apply to D. BURRELL, No. 170 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN FLUSHing, Long Island, suitable for a small family, pleasantly situated; eight minutes' walk from railroad depot; possession immediately. Inquire of SILVANUS MILLER, No. 21 Broadway, second story, front office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED RESIdences at Inwood, Tarrytown, Peekskill, Newburgh, Nyack, Bloomfield, Montclair, Jamaica, and other localities; $50 to $300 per month.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 10 rooms; carriage house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of WM. F. WARING, Security Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

YONKERS—TO RENT FURNISHED, A BRICK Gothic cottage, river front; one acre; beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, &c.; it is a splendid Summer residence, accessible by boats or cars. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH garden planted, two acres, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house; surrounded by country seats; at Spuyten Duyvil; to let for the Summer. Inquire at No. 77 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NORWALK, CONN.—A HANDSOME RESIdence, furnished and pleasantly located, to let for the Summer; garden fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, &c. Full information at No. 549 Broadway, music-store.

MILLBURN, N. J.—TO LET, TWO MEDIUM sized houses, with stable, fruit and shade; pleasantly situated; within easy reach of depot; rent $450 and $550; possession immediately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE OFFICE, SUITable for an insurance agency or similar business. The office is easy of access, well lighted, and will be let reasonably to a good tenant. Address O. and P., Box 429 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence for four months, with two acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED double cottage, in fine order, 13 rooms, gas, water, &c.; fruit and flower garden, stable for two horses; near ferry, 45 minutes from Wall-st. Address G. W., Box No. 2,068 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A COTTAGE-built house, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Wallkill, Orange County, in a healthful part of the country; partially furnished. For particulars inquire of E. C. PATTERSON, Esq., No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., FOR THE Summer, a new modern-built house, furnished, containing 12 rooms; five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire on the premises, Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT BLACK Point, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Navesink; fine bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. Apply to N. L. BRUNDAGE, office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, SUITABLE for jewelers, lawyers, &c., at No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane; terms low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of FALKENAN, POLLAK & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS, FURnished or unfurnished, on the Hudson, Mt. Vernon, Bath, Newark and other desirable places; prices, $75 to $400 per month; cheap rents in the City. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, FRONT PARLOR on first floor, and back room on second floor, with a good cellar; gas and water. Rent $30. Apply at No. 296 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE, HIGH-STOOP, good location, near 5th-av., or unfurnished if desired; rent reasonable; also house on Lexington-av., fine location, $2,000. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN—Two desirable rooms, at moderate terms, through the Summer. Apply at No. 324 4th-av. References required and given.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, NEWLY furnished rooms can be had at No. 25 Waverley-place, corner of Greene-st., or Winthrop-place; convenient to Broadway and University-place cars.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FROM 1ST June, a fully furnished house at Roseville, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; 30 minutes from Hoboken. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, 51 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT Rye for the season or year; situation elevated and healthy, short distance from station. Address Box No. 30, Rye, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR THE Summer months, a first-class furnished house on the Terrace, two minutes from the landing; good brick stable. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 17.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHed house at Cornwall, N. Y.; rent $175 a month. Inquire of Mr. JAS. M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or of Mrs. H. C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-BRIGHTon, S. I., for the Summer months, a furnished cottage, with good garden attached. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., up stairs.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLE TO LET—A first-class stable, with ample accommodations and conveniences, near 5th-av. and 18th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, ON MURRAY Hill, Lexington-av., to a small respectable family of adults; a desirable residence; rent $50 per month. Apply at No. 126 East 30th-st.

TO LET—FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER first, a furnished dwelling house in Jersey City, near Hamilton Square. For particulars address C., Box No. 2,059 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—CHEAP, A DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished house at Mount Vernon, near depot; garden planted; possession at once. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

TO LET—IN NORWALK, CONN., A COUNTRY cottage, with stable and carriage-house; rent $150. Also, two furnished houses for the Summer. Inquire of D. B. SELLICK, No. 321 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT handsomely furnished rooms, without board, en suite or singly. References exchanged. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A FOUR-story brown-stone, modern improvements; contains 16 rooms; terms, $200 per month, to a private family only. Apply at No. 168 West 48th-st.

A SPACIOUS HALL ON SECOND FLOOR; also corner room to let, at No. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE BEVERLY MANSION, WITH furniture; one mile from Garrison's, on the Hudson, opposite West Point; rent $250 a month. Inquire of THOMAS J. POWERS, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., unfurnished rooms to gentlemen. Address M., Station G.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 34TH-ST. to let for the Summer; rent $400 to 1st November. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIvate family, to gentleman only, with or without breakfast and tea, at No. 23 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A FEW ROOMS JUST FURNISHED TO let, for gentlemen only, without board; also, an office for a physician, No. 25 Amity-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. [illegible] Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, an old-fashioned, commodious house, fully furnished, with plenty of shade, in vicinity of Greenwich or Stamford, Conn., and convenient to depot. Address Box No. 131 New-York Post-office, giving full particulars, rent, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—BY A [illegible] EDUCATED physician, an office, with or without board, [illegible] first-class house, [illegible] References given and required. Address P. A. C., Station F. Post-office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, [illegible] [illegible]; rent not to exceed $600; best references given. [illegible] CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

FURNISHED ROOM—TWO YOUNG [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible] [illegible] & CO., successor to J. G. [illegible], Removed to No. [illegible] Washington-st., near Reade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COLDWELL'S
PATENT
BABY
JUMPER,
PRICE $8 and $10.

Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c.

L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 478 Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

A splendid collection of all sorts of plants, viz: verbenas, roses, heliotropes, running roses and evergreen trees, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,323 Broadway, near 35th-st.

Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.

The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN E. HOOLE, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALDERNEY COWS.

A superior young thorough-bred Alderney cow, to calve very soon, for sale. Apply to JOHN HAVEN, Fort Washington, New-York City.

AT A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, held on the 8th inst., the following resolutions relative to the decease of Prof. Joseph M. Smith were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence Joseph M. Smith, M. D., late a member of the Faculty of this College, was removed by death on the 22d of April ult.; therefore

Resolved, That this Board, while they deeply deplore the loss of a Professor of such distinguished excellence and ability, cannot forbear expressing their gratitude to God that in His mercy the College was permitted to enjoy for so many years his valuable and uninterrupted services.

Resolved, That the uniform ability and fidelity with which, for nearly forty years, Dr. Smith performed the functions of Professor, first of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and subsequently of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, have contributed in an eminent degree to the steadily advancing reputation and prosperity of the College.

Resolved, That not only the professional eminence attained and so long enjoyed by Dr. Smith commanded our respect and confidence as it did that of the medical profession and community at large, but his amiable and dignified manners and Christian excellence of character won our affection and personal attachment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and communicated by the Registrar to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH RAILROAD CO., }
RICHMOND, VA., May 10, 1866. }

FIFTY TONS OF OLD RAILS AND THREE OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.—The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company have about fifty tons of old railroad iron, and three old locomotive engines for sale. The iron will be weighed and delivered at the Company's Depot in Richmond. Offers in writing are invited. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, corner of Main and 8th sts., Richmond, Va.

E. H. GILL,
Engineer and Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.—BUREAU OF MATRIMOnial alliance, agency, international, in Paris, London and Florence. Bureau card, (confidential) explanatory of facilities presented, mailed free on receipt of $1. The *Bridal Wreath*, the organ and exponent of this institution, and devoted to the subject in general; price 10 cents and postage; a liberal allowance to newsmen. Address Official Actuary, E. FITZREY, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

FLOWERING PLANTS IN GREAT VARIETY.—Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, egg plants, &c., for sale at wholesale or retail, at low prices. Garden and flower seeds, choice and reliable; farm and garden tools, a full assortment; Peruvian guano, bone dust, annual manure, poudrette, &c.

JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

ICE CREAM.—J. FUSSELL & CO., NO. 299 4TH-avenue, will sell their celebrated and well-known ICE CREAM to church fairs, picnics and excursions at a very low price. Retailers and confectioners who want to keep good ice cream are invited to call at No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st., opposite the Academy of Design, and No. 1,288 Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BRIGG'S CURATIVE FOR INFLAMED corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Alleviator for common corns, embrocation for gouty, tender and sweaty feet, &c. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway. Evening 920 Broadway.

FOR SALE—7,000 FEET GOMEZ' SUBMARINE gutta-percha fuse, suitable for use in mining and oil-well excavations. Apply to JOSEPH E. CORNING, No. 32 Platt-st.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, No. 119 4th-av., successfully administered by the inventor for 18 years, for rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases.

CALVARY CHURCH.—PEW FOR SALE IN a desirable location, No. 48 south transept. Apply to S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS IN GREENWOOD Cemetery. Address, stating location and price, WHITMORE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLOTTE L. MINOR, as administratrix, &c., of FANNY M. CRANNELL and another, deceased, against ALSON ROBERTS and others—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, I, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, the Referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, by P. C. Bulkley, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 10th-st., between Avenues C and D, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 10th-st. distant two hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 10th-st. and Avenue C, being the centre of the party wall between the dwelling-house hereby granted and conveyed, and the dwelling-house adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly through the centre of the said party wall and on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to a line equidistant from 9th and 10th sts.; thence easterly along the said last mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to the southerly line of 10th-st., and thence westerly along the said southerly line of 10th-st. twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

N. DANA WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney. my2taw3wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 7th day of May, A. D., 1866.

WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my8-law6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title [illegible], part second, of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the [illegible] day of July, 1866, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

my9-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, [illegible] No. 708 Greenwich-st., [illegible] on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. [illegible] New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1865.

[illegible] STEVENS, }
EDMUND STEVENS, } Executors.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible] EIGHT CIRCULAR NOTES, ON DUN[illegible] SHERMAN & CO., in favor of Geo. [illegible] [illegible] 1866, for $[illegible] [illegible] 218 to 223 inclusive. The payment has [illegible]

G. W. CHASE & CO.,
Haverhill, Mass.

[illegible] BOOK ISSUED BY THE SEAMEN'S [illegible] marked JEAN F. CHAUVEAU. [illegible] will please leave the book with the Cashier of [illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE [illegible] [illegible] whereabouts [illegible] CAROLINE HOHLHAUSEN, who left, in a [illegible] [illegible] of mind, her residence, No. 213 [illegible]-st., [illegible] [illegible] time a blue [illegible] ring with the [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible] the afflicted family at the above-mentioned residence.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA JUIVE, with the following cast: Gazzaniga, Boschetti, Anastasi, Musiani, Mazzeri. Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CONNIE SOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. O. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. R. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, FAUSTUS; or, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS, LOVE IN LIVERY and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, DEVELKIN, founded on "Nellie, the Companion of the Chain."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7¾ o'clock: BENDITO; or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI; INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA, &c., &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 8 5 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT for the ORPHANS of SOUTH CAROLINA.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
EVENING—Commencing at 8 o'clock—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION of LAUGHING GAS, and demonstration of its anaesthetic powers.

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The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morgan presented the protest of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the proposed tax on cotton. Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would, on Monday next, call up the reconstruction resolution from the House, and press them to a vote as early as possible. Mr. Van Winkle introduced a joint resolution to suspend temporarily the collection of the direct tax in West Virginia. Mr. Trumbull reported a bill to change the time and place for holding the United States Circuit Court in Virginia. The place is changed from Norfolk to Richmond. The bill was passed. Mr. Sherman reported a bill to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, and for funding the same. The joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States, was then taken up, and, after receiving some amendments, was passed. Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill to apportion the issue of national currency among the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. A message was received from the President, returning, without his signature, the bill for the admission of Colorado.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, the Senate Bill to reimburse West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and paying military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was taken from the table of the Speaker, read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Kasson reported back the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which were all concurred in. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate a statement of the brevet promotions made in the regular army since the 12th of April, 1861, with full particulars as to the meritorious service performed, and whether such promotions have been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Taylor, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the Pension Laws so as to prohibit pension agents exacting fees. Mr. Schenck reported back with a substitute, the joint resolution introduced some days ago by Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, relative to appointments to the Military Academy. The substitute was agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended was passed. The two bills reported from the Reconstruction Committee were made the special orders for the 29th and 30th of May. The bill on the organization of the Territories, was next taken up and passed by a vote of 79 to 43. The ninth section prohibits the denial of suffrage to citizens because of race or color. Mr. Le Blond's motion to strike out this section was lost; yeas 36, nays 75. Consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A strange statement appears in the Paris correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon, upon assurances given by Mr. Bigelow, confidently expects the United States to be represented at the Congress of Great Powers which will meet in Paris simultaneously with the opening of the Great Exposition. The object of this Congress, though not clearly stated, seems to be to lend *éclat* to the inauguration of the Industrial Exposition by deliberating peacefully upon the relations of the various Governments, and striving to harmonize their interests.

R. T. Armstrong, formerly of Chappell, Bruce & Co., of Cincinnati, was shot on the 12th inst., in Kentucky, by one Merrimee, who, having assaulted and exchanged shots with Armstrong at the tollgate below the town of Paris, without injury to either, procured a fresh pistol and dashed down Main-street rapidly, pistol in hand, met Armstrong at the Stone Bridge, and immediately fired the second shot, penetrating the brain. Merrimee fled, exchanging horses several times before reaching his home in Mellersburgh, whence he is supposed to have attempted to reach the Ohio at Augusta. Armstrong remained unconscious from the moment of shooting, and died at 9 o'clock.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tells us of a duel which came off on the morning of the 8th, at the noted ground of honor—the "Oaks"—between St. Du Bertrand and James La Forest, both natives of that city. The weapons used were small swords. The fight continued over three-quarters of an hour, in which the clothing of both parties was cut several times, but no blood drawn. The police made their appearance, and the belligerent parties had to seek a new field for further operations. During the interim the friends of each succeeded in making an amicable settlement, alike honorable to both of the combatants.

Ex-Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, in a recent letter, claims that he takes no part in politics, and has not cast a political vote since 1861. He says that he is pecuniarily ruined, and is compelled to pursue his profession. He says in conclusion: "The only service I can render is to give the country the benefit of my example, in showing a proper respect for the laws of the land, and a practical obedience thereto."

The sales of oil in New-Bedford during the past week have amounted to $500,000, about half of which have been made by one manufacturer. Messrs. George and Matthew Howland have settled with the officers and crews of the ships *Corinthian* and *George Howland*, the voyages amounting to the enormous sum of $500,000—the former $275,000 and the latter $225,000. No merchants engaged in the whale fishery ever had the opportunity of settling two such voyages in a single week, and they amount to a larger sum than ever before resulted from two voyages.

Leavenworth papers say that the Indians on the Smoky Hill route are still disposed to be troublesome. The red skins are not at all satisfied with the amount of travel by the Smoky Hill, which they think should be reserved for their use, the frequent passage of the coaches frightening away the buffalo and other game. All the leading tribes insist that the route shall be abandoned by the Government, but they are willing to give up the Arkansas and Platte to uninterrupted travel.

The recent fire at the Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H., destroyed more than half of the property of the town of Gosport. Among other things, the town records were burned. Many of the inhabitants lost everything they possessed, and a sudden change in the direction of the wind was all that saved every building on the island from destruction.

George E. Siddons, of Boston, and Peter Daily, of California, had a prize fight for $500 at Dorchester on Saturday. At the end of two hours Siddons was ahead, but he broke his leg in throwing his opponent and the fight came to an end without a decided victory for either party.

The Committee on Agriculture will proceed, in a few days, to consider the resolution of Judge Lawrence, inquiring into the expediency of removing the Department of Agriculture to one of the Western States, at which time the Judge will argue before the Committee in favor of the change.

The proposition of East Tennesseeans for a new State has been laid before the State Senate. They ask for a vote upon the measure by the people of the State. Their petition was referred to a committee consisting of two from each grand division of the State.

Dr. D. Suago, assistant editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Era*, was found dead in his bed at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis on the 13th, he having committed suicide. Letters found in his room indicate that love, poverty, sorrow, disappointment and misanthropy were the causes of the act.

A fire occurred on Monday at Salem, Mass., which destroyed Lynde Block, the old Saltonstal School-house, together with several other buildings. The East India Marine Hall was also greatly damaged, but the valuable collection of curiosities was saved. The loss of property is estimated at $75,000.

The body of Capt. A. B. Fields, who was overtaken by a severe snow-storm in February last, when crossing a portion of Dakotah Territory in the vicinity of Fort Abercrombie, was found on the 1st inst. Three privates of Capt. Field's company perished at the same time.

On Monday the police of Troy effected a very successful haul of counterfeit money and the capture of one of the operators. The bills were genuine of the Atlantic Bank of New-York, and the Woonsocket Bank of Rhode Island, but skillfully altered to large figures.

The Fall River *Journal* announces that the day of its dissolution has come; that after six years of struggle amid poverty, perplexity and care, its sad and untimely fate could not be avoided. The last number contains the farewell address of the editor and publisher.

It is said that Harrison H. Dodd has again placed himself under the protection of the British lion. Dodd recently returned to Indianapolis, but he had so much cold shoulder that he found the place did not agree with him.

John G. Whittier refuses to permit his name to be used in a nominating Convention for Member of Congress. He lives in the Fifth Massachusetts District, now represented by John B. Alley. The poet is averse to political annoyances.

The Attorney-General of Wisconsin recently delivered an opinion in the case of a man who had served in the rebel army and was afterward elected town clerk in Red River of that State, to the effect that his past disloyalty irrevocably unfitted him for office.

Capt. Ap Catesby Jones, who left the United States Navy for that of the rebels, and commanded the iron-clad *Virginia*, has been appointed Chief of Ordnance of the Peruvian Navy.

A game of billiards, for the championship of Pennsylvania, took place at Philadelphia on Monday evening, between Victor Estephe and Robert S. Ryoll, the latter winning by 151 points in 1,500.

Samuel Kennedy, the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, died near York Springs, Adams County, Penn., on the 11th inst., in the 93d year of his age.

The Albany papers learn that the navigation on the Champlain Canal will be suspended for several days, on account of a break in the Glenn's Falls feeder.

Ex-Senator Stockton was serenaded at Trenton on Saturday night, and, of course, made a speech, mainly referring to the action of the Senate in his case.

The Shore Line Railroad Company, between Boston and New-York, are endeavoring to obtain permission from the Connecticut Legislature to bridge the Connecticut River at Lyme.

The Republicans of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., elected their Mayor and entire city ticket on Thursday, by 140 majority.

Gen. Chamberlain is likely to receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine. He is still suffering from wounds received in service.

Rev. Theodore Clapp, a well-known pulpit orator, formerly of New-Orleans, is insane and otherwise sick, and not expected to recover.

On Ascension Day the Knight Templar Masons of St. Louis and Memphis joined in the celebration peculiar to their order.

LOCAL NEWS.

During the late strike on the City railroads, some persons made an attack on one of the new drivers on the Harlem railroad line and beat him shamefully, for the simple reason that he had accepted a place vacated by one of them. The new driver commenced a civil suit to recover damages in the Supreme Court, and had one of them (the ringleader) arrested. He was held to bail in $3,000, and being unable to find a bondsman, had to go to prison. Yesterday a motion was made to discharge the prisoner from arrest, and the Court in denying the motion said that "strikers had a right to strike"—that is, they had a right to refuse to work for certain wages, but they had no right while striking for higher pay to "strike" those who took their places at the same pay. A man might work or play, as he choose, but in this country he must not interfere with others, even if those others worked for nothing. If they did interfere they ought to be punished severely. The motion to discharge was therefore denied.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, Counselor Tracy was instructed to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway after 7 o'clock in the morning. The possibility of breaking the Long Island Bone-Boilers' contract was discussed. It was reported that Comptroller Brennan is ready at any time to pay over $6,000 for the cleaning of unpaved streets in Harlem. Permission was given the National Steam Navigation Company to bring the steamship *Virginia* up to the City. An ordinance was adopted forbidding the filling of sunken lots with any animal or vegetable substance, muck, or silt, &c. Superintendent Dalton reported that the Code had been advertised the required two weeks, and that, therefore, the Health Laws have taken effect.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: John Archer, a Chinaman, was held for trial on a charge of stabbing John Amon, also a native of China; Richard Lewis, a car-driver, on a charge of having stolen a truck and attempting to dispose of it; Peter A. Burley, an ex-policeman, was committed on a charge of having attempted to shoot his father on Monday evening; Charles Pierce, on a charge of having burglarious implements in his possession; John Gallagher and six others, dirt carmen, were fined one dollar each for not having the numbers of their licenses painted on their carts.

Enno Burnham, who was on the 15th of February last convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, has been released from prison by a pardon from Gov. Fenton, obtained on the representation made to him that Burnham's life was in danger from pulmonary consumption. Burnham is now in the City.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics is sending to clergymen a new form for the legal certificate of marriage, and therewith a circular informing the clergy that under the law they are required to return to him written reports of all marriages which they may solemnize.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Justice Barnard, to set aside a decree of divorce in the case of Wilson vs. Wilson, on the ground that the judgment was obtained by fraud. The facts involved are to be fully investigated on Thursday next.

Catharine Southerland, who was arrested on Monday evening on a charge of having stolen a watch and locked up in a cell attached to the Leonard-street Station-house, was, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered to be in a dying condition, and before medical aid arrived death ensued.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday, granted five hundred licenses, making thirty-five hundred to date. Treasurer Manierre received about $50,000. Inspector Bantram has received 4,900 indorsed applications for licenses.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Russell sentenced Michael Kenny to the State Prison for five years; Wm. Murral for five years; James Northrup and James Wimacher to the Penitentiary for one year each.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the case of Henry Otto Claus was continued. The evidence for the defence was very favorable. The summing up of counsel will take place to-day.

Dr. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, reports 47 patients on board the hospital ship on the 14th inst. Four deaths have occurred since the 11th.

The mortuary report for the week ending on the 12th inst. shows 439 deaths in this City.

Gold fell off 1 per cent. yesterday, closing at 129⅞ per cent. Exchange firm and the export movement of Gold, for the European steamers to-morrow, about $2,000,000. The Stock Market animated on the railway speculation, and steady for Governments.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Pork, and Petroleum closed heavily. Freights were somewhat brisker, the main engagements having been of Corn, Oats and Cotton, by steamer, for Liverpool. The weeks exports of domestic produce were to the value of $3,738,972, including Cotton to the amount (5,455 bales) of $849,986.

Business is again dull at the live stock markets. Notwithstanding beef sold well on Monday, yesterday the price went down to the rates of last week. The arrivals for the week are 4,972. The best beeves sold for 18c. ℔ lb. net, and the poorest at about 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. But little was done yesterday at any of the yards. The arrivals of milch cows are small, numbering only 67 for the week. The demand is indifferent at prices ranging from $50@$70@$95 ℔ head. Calves are offered less freely, and are in moderate request. The best have sold, during the week, for 12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common to fair, 6c.@10c. ℔ lb. The number received is 1,695. The receipts of sheep number 15,281. The demand has not been very active, and the market closed Tuesday, with prices easy at 5½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a supply fully equal to the demand. The number of swine received is 15,896 for the week. This supply rather exceeds an active demand. On Tuesday prices were easy at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 13½c. ℔ lb., dressed. Dealers feel assured that the prices for live hogs must go down.

Congressional Proprieties.

We are delighted with Congress. It is getting alive to the proprieties and amenities of debate. It is becoming fastidious and sensitive to imputations upon official purity and integrity. Mr. Chanler, of New-York, offered a resolution on Monday indorsing the efforts of the President to protect by his veto, the rights of the people "against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men." The House was shocked. It repelled the base insinuation. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was the first to scent the gross impropriety of such an "insulting attack on Congress," and was promptly and properly seconded by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, whose nice and delicate fastidiousness in the use of language, applied to official personages, is known and read of all men. Both these sturdy champions of the proprieties rushed to the rescue, and under their lead the House refused to receive Mr. Chanler's offensive resolution.

This was quite right and proper. The resolution was somewhat strong in the way of epithets. Its adjectives were both numerous and offensive, and the House acted properly and wisely in refusing to have them presented for its action. But this did not satisfy the sacred zeal of Mr. Schenck and the House. Mr. Schenck at the first opportunity offered a resolution that Mr. Chanler, in presenting such a resolution, had "attempted a gross insult to the House, and is hereby censured therefor." A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Chanler declared that he had no intention of applying the language of his resolution to Congress. But the House refused to be assured or comforted, and it passed the resolution censuring Mr. Chanler by the decisive vote of 72 to 32, the latter including only that select portion of the House whom Mr. Stevens himself generally styles "hissing Copperheads," and Messrs. Darling, Davis, Laflin, Van Horn and Ward, Union men from New-York, who did not choose thus to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, and to make themselves ridiculous.

As another significant instance of the care with which Congress is beginning to observe the niceties of demeanor, we clip the following from the *Globe's* report of certain proceedings on Thursday, when applause followed the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments:

> Mr. Eldridge—I rise to a question of order. I want to know if it is understood that the proceedings of this House are to be interrupted by those who come here and occupy the galleries.
>
> The Speaker—The Chair sustains the point of order. Members upon the floor and spectators in the gallery will observe the rules of the House and maintain order.
>
> Mr. Eldridge—I do not want our proceedings to be interrupted by the "niggerheads" in the galleries. [Hisses in the galleries.]
>
> Mr. Stevens—*Is it in order for members on the floor to disturb those in the galleries?* [Laughter.]
>
> The Speaker—*Members upon the floor should not insult the spectators in the galleries.*

So, it seems, members on the floor must be perfectly decorous and respectful in their language and demeanor towards "spectators in the galleries." They must not be insulted—especially if they are colored. Mr. Stevens declares it and the Speaker awards it!

This is all right. We heartily approve this vigilant devotion on the part of Congress to the courtesies and proprieties of debate. But we should like to know something more of its motives and its limits. What stirred up Mr. Schenck to such a sudden spasm of good taste? Mr. Chanler's language was coarse and offensive—but has Mr. Schenck never heard coarse and offensive language in the House before? Is it more indecorous for Mr. Chanler to speak of Congress as "wicked and revolutionary," and its members as "malignant and mischievous," than it is for Mr. Stevens to style them "yelling secessionists and hissing copperheads?" Or are members of Congress and "colored spectators in the gallery" the only departments of the Government that must not be insulted with impunity? Mr. Schenck's sensibilities did not seem to be in the least disturbed when members have repeatedly poured out upon the President of the United States the most vulgar and vehement epithets in the copious vocabulary of their abuse. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, a week ago devoted an hour in the House to heaping denunciations upon President Johnson, compared with which Mr. Chanler's language was fulsome flattery. He branded him as a traitor, a hypocrite, a scourge greater than the cholera or the "rinderpest;" and the House, instead of censuring him, unanimously waived all other business and begged him to go on for another hour! Mr. Schenck was dumb; the Speaker smilingly ignored the indecorum, and the facile stream of blatant billingsgate flowed on unchecked.

The President of the United States, it seems, then, is the only person not protected by his position or by the laws of decorum which govern Congress, from the coarsest and grossest insult. Members of Congress are at perfect liberty to denounce and villify the Chief Magistrate of the nation with impunity; but no one can cast reproach upon the action of Congress without being censured, nor "insult" spectators in the gallery without being called to order and rebuked by the presiding officer. Mr. Speaker, the Rules of Order need revision!

A Distinction with a Difference.

It ought to be understood that there are two Campaign Clubs in Washington devoted to the support of the President and his policy; and although they both profess support of the same general principles, their objects and modes of action are by no means the same.

One is to all intents and purposes a purely *Democratic* Club, aiming mainly at party ends, and using the name of the President to give it greater *prestige* and success throughout the country. Montgomery Blair is the President of this Club, and every one of its Managers and Directors, so far as we are aware, is an active, energetic, interested adherent of the Democratic Party, and many of them were open and active sympathizers with the rebellion during the war. The *National Intelligencer*, which is now in the hands of men of similar antecedents and sentiments, is the organ of this Club. The Club holds regular meetings, and is addressed by such "advanced" Democrats as Senator Saulsbury and others of the same class, and it distributes none but Democratic documents, except the President's messages, speeches, &c. It will doubtless do good by enlightening a good many Democrats as to the real scope and purpose of the President's policy of restoration.

The "National Union Club," also at Washington, is an organization within the Union party, acting in harmony with that party, and seeking to maintain its harmony and integrity by supporting the policy and principles of the President. Its President is Ex-Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and known throughout the country as one of the most active, eloquent and effective stump-speakers of the Union and Republican parties. Its platform of principles, which we published a few days since, corresponds fully and in every respect with that laid down at Baltimore, and it labors zealously and effectively to prevent that disagreement between the President and Congress, and the consequent disruption from which the Union party has so much to fear. The *National Republican* is the organ of this club at the capital, and the documents it distributes are those which emanate from recognized and accredited Union sources.

This statement of the distinction between the two clubs may be useful to the friends of the Administration throughout the country, who may sometimes be puzzled by their conflicting claims.

The Policy of Extermination as Applied to the Indians.

A gentleman somewhat known in connection with adventure and speculation in our Southwestern Territories, has written a letter to Gen. Grant, proposing to take command of a regiment of cavalry, for the purpose of punishing the Apaches of Arizona. He says:

> "I desire neither rank nor pay, only the absolute handling of this force without restrictions. I will then undertake to clear Arizona of Apaches in twelve months."

We do not suppose that Gen. Grant would ever entertain the least thought of acceding to any such proposition, any more than we doubt that, if he did, it would lead to the extermination of this wildest of all the wild tribes of the Western plains.

It is now unquestionably in the power of our Government to exterminate not only one obnoxious tribe of Indians, but the whole Indian race, from the savage Sioux of the far North to the untamable Apaches of the far South, from the wild Arapajos and Cheyennes of the central regions to the wretched tribes on the Pacific coast. And such a policy of extermination would receive almost universal support from the white settlers on the Western plains. At all events, those living within range of the Sioux would like *that* tribe extirpated, those living within range of the Apaches would like *that* tribe extirpated, those living within range of the Cheyennes would like *their* extermination, and so on. The white settlements that are now planted here and there all over the Plains, and on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, would eagerly coöperate with the military forces in the work of extermination; and these settlements are so numerous, so widely scattered, and so advantageously located, that they could operate to most sanguinary purpose. They would not be rendered the more averse to do so, in that they would acquire the coveted lands and the "plunder" of the Indians, and would secure the expenditure among themselves of vast sums of Government money. Under this policy, the red man, once so powerful and populous on this continent, now so lean and circumscribed in numbers and domain, would quickly be relegated forever to those shadowy "hunting grounds" where the "pale face" will never dispute his possession.

We think, however, that even those most covetous of the Indian's heritage might be satisfied at the rate with which he is exchanging the soil for the sod. Looking at the restricted and disconnected territorial allotments now left him, at the tenure of his possession and the conditions of his toleration—looking at the rapidity and the steadiness with which his range is ever being limited, and the swiftness with which he himself is fading away, one might think that such furious desires of extermination as are expressed in the aforementioned letter to Gen. Grant, and which, as we have said, are so widely entertained in the far West, might well be somewhat modified.

As for the Indian "outrages" of which we are constantly hearing, and of which the Apaches in Arizona furnish the latest illustration, it must be said that we only hear one side. The Apaches print no newspapers, and have no means of communicating to the world a knowledge of the outrages committed upon *them*. But it is on record, as the experience of all those most familiar with Indian affairs, that the aggressors in nearly all quarrels, and the beginners of nearly all outrages, are the whites—rarely indeed the Indians.

Our permanent policy toward the Indians should be, in brief and comprehensive terms, to exercise a steady pressure and influence toward securing the *aggregation* of the entire race and all the scattered tribes as far as possible; and secondly, to appoint military officers to the various Western posts who have a deep appreciation of justice, and who will be more anxious to avoid a quarrel than secure a fight; in the meantime spurning with proper contempt, as inhuman and unchristian, any and all propositions for exterminating any tribe in twelve months "with a regiment of cavalry."

"Sneak" Editorials.—The *Tribune* divides its "sneak" assaults and insinuations between its editors and its "correspondents." The following are specimens of the latter:

> A Reconstruction Candidate.—The reconstructed here seem determined to run a candidate for Mayor, and ex-Mayor Berrett, of Fort Lafayette notoriety, having concluded that his time had not yet come, Dr. Magruder is their next choice.

Mayor Berrett was, it is true, consigned to Fort Lafayette, but, as was subsequently ascertained, most unjustly. He never did a disloyal act or uttered a disloyal word. Why, then, is he assailed in this *sneaking* way? If, like the editor of the *Tribune*, he had, in the gloomiest hour of the war, publicly demanded "peace upon the best attainable terms;" or if, like the same editor, he had gone to Canada cuddling for peace with men hatching conspiracies for robbing our banks, burning our cities, and assassinating our President, he would have been a fitting inmate of Fort Lafayette. Again:

> "Anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's Death.—The anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, celebrated all over the South, was impressively observed in Raleigh, N. C., by the closing of the stores, a memorial oration in the Senate Chamber, and procession to the Cemetery, to decorate rebel soldiers' graves with flowers. *The grave of President Johnson's father was particularly honored in this way.*"

This is an assault by insinuation. While the *Tribune* editor was out of danger, at home, shouting "On to Richmond" one day, and crying for "Peace on the best attainable terms" the next, President Johnson was in the midst of dangers, doing his duty fearlessly for the Government and Union. Now, however, his fidelity is impugned because those who choose to commemorate the memory of a rebel General "honored the grave of President Johnson's father!" And again:

> "Secretary Seward and Santa Anna.—It is understood that Secretary Seward has gone to visit Santa Anna *via* Auburn, N. Y., at which point he is expected to make a speech in defence of the President's policy."

When the *Tribune* comes to the Secretary of State, nothing weaker than direct falsehood answers its purpose. The slander is sent abroad and passes for what it is worth.

A Roundabout Way.—The Hibernian Head Centre Stephens failed to explain one point in connection with current Irish movements. Among the passengers from Liverpool to this country during the past month of April, there are officially reported to have been 9,277 Irish. Now, we may suppose that at least four thousand of these were men capable of bearing a musket, and if we may believe what the Fenians here tell us, nearly forty hundred out of the four thousand were Fenians. But why should this powerful fighting force leave Ireland at this time if a Fenian war for independence is about to come off? We shall probably have at least six thousand more this month, and before the Summer is over, we should not be surprised if fifty thousand fighting men left Ireland for this country. This is a magnificent army, so far as numbers are concerned. But as the field of operations proposed for them is Ireland, it must be confessed that they take a truly Hibernian mode of beginning their work in reaching the battle-ground by way of the United States.

The Editor of the Tribune in the "Lobby."—The *Tribune* says:

> "Once more, we ask the Times to justify its charge against Mr. John L. Parker and a majority of his associates on the Assembly Railroad Committee? Will it do so?"

Once more, we "ask" the *Tribune* why, after charging "bribery and corruption" upon Legislative Committees and members of the Legislature who voted for the Central Railroad Fare Bill, did the Editor of the *Tribune* go personally to Albany and endeavor to "lobby" the Central Railroad Fare Bill through the Executive Chamber?

The Fenians and Their Independence.—The Ninety-ninth Regiment is supposed to be subject, like other regiments, to the regular discipline of the State militia. But the commanding officer of the Ninety-ninth dissents from this view, as will be seen by the report of the Fenian proceedings which took place yesterday. The Fenian President, it seems, has superseded Gen. Sandford.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company.

Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, May 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Sir: The Times and other journals of this City, in several recent paragraphs, have spoken of me as "*an absconding railroad president.*" The charge is without foundation, as those who know me need not be told. A difference existed between the Company and myself as to whether I was or was not entitled to certain commissions agreed upon in connection with the sale of a portion of their bonds. The courts here, at home, were open to the Company, and I was ready at any time to meet the issue. They chose, however, to resort to a writ of *ne exeat* in the State of Massachusetts, wherein, as you are aware, *exparte* affidavits alone are heard. The charges set forth in the affidavit which formed the basis of the writ were proved to be false by the oral evidence of the very party who made those charges.

I was, however, a non-resident of the State of Massachusetts, temporarily within the jurisdiction of its courts. As such, I was held to bail for my personal appearance to suit, as in an action at common law, for something less than the amount in dispute. The case will be heard before a jury in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, in October next.

A statement has been published that of the 200 bonds, for the restoration of which the process was issued, I have surrendered ninety-one. This is not true. I have surrendered nothing, and do not intend to surrender anything except by the verdict of a jury. The ninety-one bonds had been in possession of one of the Company's own Board of Directors since October, 1865.

The effects of flagrant wrongs like these do not pass away with the malice that conceived or the passion that directed them, and I shall hereafter seek my own reparation for the individual injury sustained. But there are other considerations lying behind any mere personal outrage. The secret plans which the company adopted—but of which I was kept in ignorance—and the efforts of certain parties to absorb surpluses, will be interesting to capitalists; and in a still more especial degree to the Government of the United States, which loaned its bonds to the Company for [illegible].

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
HENRY G. WHEELER.

Mr. Wheeler must be aware that the Times, [illegible] the language [illegible] to it, was not expressing or endorsing any opinion concerning his difference with the company, but only using the language of those who had sued out the writ of *ne exeat* against him. As to the propriety of that language, we had nothing to say. But we may say now what from personal knowledge we have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Wheeler is incapable of any dishonest or dishonorable action, and we have no doubt the result of the legal proceedings commenced against him, the nature of which is stated in this note, will vindicate fully the uprightness of whatever course he has pursued in his business relations with the company.—Ed. Times.

Gen. Beauregard.

For two or three days past there might have been seen flitting out and in through the corridors of the New-York Hotel, a dapper little gentleman, in whose finely cut, thoughtful and somewhat sad face, the scrutinizing observer, perchance, might "read the construction" of no ordinary man, but whose unimposing presence would be little likely to mark him out as a cynosure of public gaze.

Yet, that same unimposing little personage has a name that was once a spell—a name which, for good or ill, must live in all time; because it is interwrought with the mightiest events of the mightiest of wars. It is the name of the man whose batteries, in Charleston harbor—more potent than the eloquence of those ancient, who

> "Shook the arsenal,
> And fulmined over Greece"—

brought twenty millions of freemen to their feet, and awoke in volcanic splendor the deep core of patriotic fire in all the "populous North." It is the name of the man who, in winning Bull Run and giving the South its first victory and the North its first defeat, was the means—so mysterious is God's logic—of blessing the cause he abased as much as he blighted that he upheld. It is the name of him who marshaled the hosts of the Confederacy at Shiloh. It is the name of him whose defence of Charleston Harbor, unsurpassed in skill, vigor and endurance by any on record, outshines the fame of Saragossa and Derry. It is the name of G. T. Beauregard.

Gen. Beauregard arrived in this City, from New-Orleans, on Monday last, and sails to-day in the *Scotia* for Europe, whither he goes in the interest of the Louisiana Railroad, at the head of which he has been since the close of the war. Although the whilome warrior, now that he has beaten his sword into a pruning hook, is bent purely on business, we suppose it very likely he will come in for a good share of the lionizing that has always befallen such of the prominent actors in the war as have chanced to visit Europe. And the more so that though several Union Generals have gone abroad, Beauregard will be the first notable Confederate commander whom our good friends on the other side of the Atlantic will have had an opportunity to "honor."

We spent an hour yesterday with the ex-chieftain, and though we have assuredly no intention of playing the part of Jenkins, it may not be out of place to give a brief outline of what manner of man we found him to be. And first of all, the actual face of the man bears little resemblance to the "counterfeit presentments" of him that pass current. This is probably in part due to the fact that he has lately shaven his face clean, with the exception of the moustache, and also to the fact that under the racking experiences of war he has greatly *aged*—his once jet-black hair being now turned iron-gray, and his face furrowed and care-worn. In person he is slight and lithe, and he is perhaps rather under what is called the medium height. The removal of the mask of beard from the lower part of the face discloses a small and delicate chin—not weak, indeed, but rather too feminine for the physiognomist's notion of a *belligerent*, or man of war. The head is compact, not large, but well put together, and his eyes are fine and gentle. In conversation, he has a slight but quite perceptible French accent. If it be added that he dresses with simple elegance, this hasty outline of his *personnel* will be complete.

The qualities of Beauregard's mind, so far as they reveal themselves in conversation, appear to justify the estimate of those who hold him to have been among the foremost of our enemies. If his career did not prove his title to take rank as a first-class military man, it showed him to be at least a first-rate second-class man. One readily sees in him a wonderfully clear, swift, far-glancing mind—a man who on the field of battle would be splendid in emergencies, master in most perfect degree of his faculties, and of the elements with which he had to deal. In strategic grasp he had, perhaps, no superior in the field; and the clearness, precision and comprehensive synthesis with which, in conversation with us, he ran over the salient features of his campaigns, showed an intellect tempered to a fine edge. That he has the qualities to make a really great commander was not made manifest by the war. And, indeed, in the composition of this type of man the moral are quite as requisite as the intellectual parts. To his fashioning there must go that breadth and calm and equipoise which Grant showed and which Grant's great adversary, Lee, showed. If Beauregard does not range with this category, he at least must take a high place among what we may call the *professionalists* in war. Perhaps he would shine with most lustre on a special field or in the performance of a special piece of work—as in the defence of Charleston.

But it has resulted from the fact that some of Beauregard's most brilliant exploits were of the latter order that it has passed into a current verdict that he was greater in defence than in offence. This we think a hasty judgment. Mr. Swinton, in the "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," reviewing that officer's conduct at Bull Run, says: "Beauregard's inspirations were essentially aggressive." This we found most fully justified by all that we heard from the man himself. It is well known that at Bull Run he was actually in the act of an offensive manœuvre when McDowell turned his right, and at the close of the action he was eager to press on, but was restrained by Mr. Davis, who was upon the field. The bitter expressions of disgust at this policy which he threw into his report were the first cause of that hostility toward him which gradually grew up in the minds of the Richmond authorities.

Of this same aggressive tendency, we had from himself several other instances. When, in February, 1862, he left the Army of Northern Virginia to take charge of the defence of the Valley of the Mississippi under Albert Sydney Johnston, who was then in command of the entire Western Department, he found that officer's force divided into two armies, each of which was too small either for offensive or defensive action. Under Johnston's immediate command were twenty-three thousand men at Bowling Green, confronting Buell's army, and at Columbus, on the Mississippi, were fourteen thousand men under Polk, who was watching the motions of Grant, who from Cairo was about to initiate the campaign that culminated at Donelson. Seeing the futility of this Austrian policy of attempting to cover everything, by which one really covers nothing, Beauregard proposed that he should reduce the garrison at Columbus to a minimum of two thousand men, and with the remaining twelve thousand move to join the force at Bowling Green, when Johnston and he together would, he thought, be strong enough to give a crushing defeat to the army of Buell, which was then regarded as the most immediately menacing. With one army thus eliminated from the problem, he proposed then to concentrate against Grant. Scarcely, however, had Beauregard reached his field of operations than Grant, early in February, began his operations against Forts Henry and Donelson, and Johnston was compelled to fall back through Nashville and Murfreesboro. As it was thus impossible for Beauregard to join Johnston, he persuaded Johnston to move to Corinth and make a junction with him. With the united force he advanced secretly toward Grant, who had meanwhile moved to Pittsburgh Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River. The result was the battle of Shiloh, the history of which is known to all the world. The conception of this movement on the part of Beauregard was brilliant and in accordance with the highest principles of war. It culminated in a crushing defeat to Grant on the 6th, and there is every human likelihood that it would have ended in the annihilation of Grant's army had it not been that the rawness of the Southern troops caused the march to Shiloh to be one day longer than Beauregard had calculated—a days' delay that enabled Buell's army to arrive and retrieve the disaster.

Many other examples might be cited of Beauregard's aggressive turn of mind—as, for instance, Bragg's movement into Kentucky, prompted by him, and his own blow at Butler on the James, when he succeeded in "bottling" him up so effectually. We do not pretend to pronounce on the question whether this mode of action worked well or ill for the Confederacy, and only cite these cases to point out what we believe to be a false analysis of Beauregard's character. His genius is eminently Celtic or Latin—fiery, impulsive and brilliant.

Though the ex-chieftain said some very naughty things about us in his day, made a fool of himself about "beauty and booty," and would never deign to call the Union army anything but the "abolition horde," we certainly wish him no ill in his jaunt, and only hope our European cousins will be disposed to take "stock" as freely in his railroad as they used to in his ability to annihilate the "Federals."

The Health of Jefferson Davis.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 15.

It is understood that the Surgeon of the post has complied with the instructions of President Johnson to furnish a special report upon the physical condition of Jefferson Davis. The nature of the report has not been made known; but there is reason to believe that it does not speak in very hopeful terms of his condition, and urges a less rigid system of confinement if his restoration to perfect health is at all desired.

OUR NEW COLLECTOR.

Mr. Smythe Takes Possession at 9 A. M. To-Day—The Enormous Crush of Applicants—Their Long Faces and Longer Stories—Demonstration at Washington Heights.

Mr. Henry A. Smythe our new Collector, returned to the City last evening, and notified Mr. Finch of his wish to meet the Deputies this morning at 9 o'clock in the Collector's room at the Custom-house.

At that hour he will swear in the Deputies, and make a brief address of instruction and suggestion. He will probably define his position commercially, politically, and officially, and give his subordinates the cue by which their official acts at all times, and their personal acts in the Custom-house, must be guided, if they propose to remain in Uncle Samuel's employ; and as most of them entertain that proposition, (for the good of the country,) we do not anticipate any resignations. Mr. Smythe will remain at the Custom-house until 11 or 11:30 A.M., and then return to his bank.

Although it was announced in the Times of yesterday that Mr. Smythe would not be in the City until to-day, the crowd of hungry visitors at bank and house was as great as ever. Petitions as long as one's arm, signatures by the hundred, letters by the peck and papers by the score loaded his desk at the Central and his table at home. It would really seem as if a locust cloud had lighted here, of which each component was a beggar for office. Where the unfortunate old men, middle-aged men, young men and boys who want office come from we cannot tell; suffice it to say, they are here in hordes, and destined, in great proportion, to disappointment.

A very interesting and gratifying demonstration, in honor of Mr. Smythe's confirmation, was made by his old friends and neighbors at Washington Heights, a few evenings since. Tar barrels were burned and lighted up the hills for miles around, addresses were made, music and fire-works enlivened the scene, a hogshead of lager beer was punished, and a real hearty, old fashioned jollification made the place merry until the stars retired before the sun and the early cocks crowed loud and long.

The Central Bank people are very loth to lose their President, and measures are pending which may result in his retaining the position, certain changes in the working force being made which will relieve him of many of the duties which now belong to the Presidency. The Bank has been, and is to a certain extent, the child of his creation, and the separation of parent and child is very naturally regarded by all concerned as unpleasant and disastrous.

On Thursday Mr. Smythe will begin the routine work at the Custom-house. His Bank hour will be from 9 to 10 A. M.; his Custom-house time from 10 to 3; his hour for the reception of applicants, from 3 to 4 or 4:30 P. M. We are informed by Mr. Smythe that no infringement upon his schedule will be permitted, and that applications made at any other time and place than above indicated will be literally disregarded.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.—A Sweepstakes Trot—Rosamond the Winner.

Yesterday a purse and stake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, was trotted for on the Union Course, L. I. The day was unfavorable for a good race, there being a high wind blowing during the afternoon, which materially interfered with the action of the horses trotting, and by raising clouds of dust, obstructed the view of the race at occasional intervals. The horses entered were R. Walker's b. m. *Daisy Burns*; Hiram Woodruff's ch. m. *Rosamond*, and D. Pfifer's br. s. *Mambrino Pilot*. *Rosamond*, who had won three purses this season on the Fashion Course, and had shown the possession of great speed and gameness, was made the favorite—the betting being $100 to $50 on her winning. In the pools she sold for $300; *Daisy Burns*, $150; and *Mambrino Pilot*, $100. The last-named is the horse that was selected as the consort of *Flora Temple* this Spring, when her owner finally resolved to withdraw her from the trotting turf, on which she had reigned the empress for so many years, and put her to breeding. He is a very handsome horse, dark brown, about fifteen and a half hands high, and a good mover. He was bred in Kentucky, and is by Clay's *Mambrino*, out of a *Pilot* mare.

First Heat.—The favorite on the inside took the lead and was two lengths ahead at the turn, both *Daisy Burns* and the brown stallion breaking up as they went around. The quarter-pole was passed in 37 seconds, *Rosamond* being two lengths ahead of the bay mare, who with the stallion kept breaking repeatedly. She passed the half-mile in 1:13, still keeping the same gap open, and crossed the score three lengths before *Daisy*, who ran a good way up the homestretch, the brown stallion being six lengths behind the latter. Time, 2:30¼.

Second Heat.—Betting $100 to $25 on *Rosamond*. *Mambrino Pilot* got off with the lead, the favorite last. *Daisy Burns* broke at the turn, but was steady again directly, the favorite going in front and opening a gap of two lengths at the quarter-pole in 39 seconds. *Daisy* again broke on the backstretch, and *Rosamond* had obtained a lead of three clear lengths at the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:15½. From this point the heat was never in doubt, for the favorite came away, fairly out-trotting the others, and won the heat by two lengths in 2:34, *Daisy Burns* beating the stallion by six lengths.

Third Heat.—Offers of $100 to $10 would not tempt any one to accept the long odds. *Rosamond* was last off, the other two getting away on equal terms. At the turn *Daisy Burns* broke and the stallion took a strong lead to the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, *Daisy* keeping on a run in the rear of the others. On the backstretch Hiram forced his mare along, out-trotting the stallion and, depriving him of the lead, was three lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:15½; the others close together. At the turn into the homestretch *Rosamond* left her feet, and Hiram could hardly get her down, she seeming to quit all at once. The other two passed her, and *Daisy Burns* crossed the score two lengths before *Mambrino Pilot*; Hiram stopping his mare within the distance. The judges, however, gave the heat to *Mambrino Pilot*, on account of *Daisy* having run so far in the heat. Time, 2:35¼.

Fourth Heat.—Betting still $100 to $50 on *Rosamond*. The stallion led two lengths to the quarter-pole in 38½ seconds, breaking occasionally, but being soon got down. On the backstretch *Daisy*, who had been second, took the lead, and was half a length before *Rosamond* at the half-mile pole in 1:10½. From this point the clouds of dust hid the horses from sight until they came up the homestretch, a fine race ending in *Rosamond* beating *Daisy* across the score by half a length, *Mambrino Pilot* two lengths behind the latter. Time, 2:36.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., May 15; Purse and Stake, $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff named ch. m. Rosamond	1	1	3	1
D. Pfifer named br. s. Mambrino Pilot	3	3	1	3
R. Walker named b. m. Daisy Burns	2	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
1st Heat	37 secs.	1:13	2:30¼
2d Heat	39 "	1:15½	2:34
3d Heat	38 "	1:15½	2:35¼
4th Heat	38½ "	1:16½	2:36

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Choice of an Episcopal Bishop—The Supreme Court and Confederate Money—The Flood Subsiding—Cotton.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 15.

Arrived—Steamer *Sheridan* from New-York.

Cotton stiffer; sales 1,800 bales Low Middling, 33c.@34c.; receipts 360 bales; receipts of four days, 2,216 against 3,487 bales last week. Exports 395 bales. Stock 157,360 bales. Gold 130¼. Sterling Exchange 141. New-York bank checks ⅛c. premium.

The Episcopal delegates favor choosing a Bishop from the Louisiana charge. Leading men wish for Dr. Nathan or Dr. [illegible].

The Supreme Court refuses to sustain the appeal from the decision against Confederate money loans and mortgages.

The river is falling. The flood has not reached the Opelousas Railroad. It is believed Opelousas and Teche Counties will be safe.

The cotton reports from Ouachita are unfavorable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Liquor Selling and the Legislature.

Boston, Tuesday, May 15.

The bill to license and legalize liquor-selling in Massachusetts was defeated in the House to-day by the large vote of 146 to 48.

Fire at Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, May 15.

A fire destroyed a wooden building owned and occupied by the Sisters of Charity, and two outhouses owned by Rev. Mr. O'Harra. The main building, belonging to the Sisters, was saved. Loss, $3,000; probably insured.

Columbia College Law School.—The Commencement exercises connected with the Law School of Columbia College take place this evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of [illegible]. In addition to the valedictory and closing address, an address will be delivered by Hon. C. P. Kirkland. The customary degrees will also be conferred upon the members of the graduating class [illegible].

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Senatorial Sensations—Exciting Scenes at the Capital.

The Situation—Foster, Ferry, Buckingham, and their Friends.

The Contest Between the Radicals and Conservatives.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Tontine House, New Haven, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

"For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Without the slightest intention of intimating which are the sinners and which the lamp, I feel compelled to state that the natives of the nutmeg sovereignty are just at the present time in a fearful "state of mind" over the approaching Senatorial election. They are divided into several bitter and very positive factions, each of which claims to be the peculiar people, and charges the others with treachery, double-dealing and disloyalty to party and to country. The recent gubernatorial test of strength was popularly regarded as a pretty rough fight, a fight in which both parties were well used up, the leading ticket coming ahead with the very slim majority of five hundred in the entire State; but that row, as compared with this, was as the wooing of a Southern breeze compared with the tempests that roar about the extremity of Cape Horn.

There are three parties—yes, four—in Connecticut.

The extreme Radicals, who hate Andrew Johnson as the serpent does sanctified fluid.

The extreme Democrats, or Copperheads, who would gladly bend the facile hinges of their knees before the Southern leaders.

The Conservative Republicans, who adhere to the old time Union organization and march behind the banner of the President.

The Democracy, who hope, by loud profession of regard for the President, to benefit by the unfortunate division in the Union ranks and to slip little by little into place and power.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION

becomes at once, in the peculiar situation of parties, most interesting. Senator Foster, the present Vice-President of the United States, is one of Connecticut's Senators; the other is Senator Dixon. Mr. Foster, whose term is about to expire, is a man of conservative temperament, quiet, reserved, not pronounced in opinion, cautious in action, and somewhat tenacious of his individual rights. He has never been an enthusiast on any subject, and has never been demonstrative in his expressions of regard for the President. Nevertheless, he is known to be his friend, as against the iconoclastic pundits of the Senate, and is counted by the friends of Mr. Johnson as one of them. For twelve years he has represented his State in the Senate, and his second term is drawing to its close. Very naturally he looked for and expected a reelection. The Union party has an immense majority in the Senate and the General Assembly. Gov. Hawley, though not pledged directly to his support, was understood by his friends to favor him, Collector Babcock, of New-Haven, and Postmaster Sperry, of the same city, who are supposed to represent the Administration in that State, were loud in his praise, and it was generally believed throughout the borders of the land that he would be returned.

OTHER CANDIDATES,

however, loomed up. Gov. Buckingham, who represents all the particularly good people, the temperance men, the orthodoxies, and soon was urged with great vehemence by his friends. Gov. Hawley, who had given Postmaster Sperry, to understand before his election, (so say the manipulators,) that he was in favor of Mr. Foster, was found openly advocating Gov. Buckingham, and all the out-and-out denouncers of the President and his policy bowed low when the name of Buckingham was mentioned, threw up their hats, as is their cheerful custom, and shouted when the subscription paper was presented: "So much for Buckingham."

In the compact person and wiry frame of Mr. Ferry, another candidate was found. He, too, was high upon the Radical list. And here it may as well be mentioned that the term Radical in this State means more than it does in Massachusetts, or even in Lancaster. It means a good hater, one who not only disapproves of the Presidential policy, but dislikes the man and would do all in his power to annoy, vex, harass and defeat him. Mr. Ferry was formerly a member of Congress. He is an able, or rather a shrewd man, who has a high appreciation of Ferry, and believes (conscientiously) that he is the only fit successor to Mr. Foster.

THE FIGHT

took place at the nominating convention or caucus. The three parties represented were—Messrs. Foster, Buckingham and Ferry. The Democrats being in an exceedingly small majority, of course held no caucus, and presented no name. Mr. Foster's friends urged his eminent qualifications as a deliberate legislator, a prudent Senator, an acceptable presiding officer in the Senate, and his long term of service. Connecticut, they said, had been honored in his selection as the President of the Senate; his course had met the commendation of all parties; he was known to stand well with the President; was on excellent terms with his colleague, Mr. Dixon; desired a reelection, and would feel badly if he did not get it.

His opponents replied that he was not a peculiarly able man; that he had been made presiding officer because of certain technical acquirements; that his term of twelve years was long enough for any man, and as long as that of any Senator from the State; that he was not in harmony with the mass of the Republican Party in the State or elsewhere; that the Senate and House at Washington would rather have another come in his place, and that as he had never worked hard for the party there was no good reason why the party should embarrass itself further for him.

So far so good. The Ferry men and the Buckingham men glided pleasantly together down the easy stream of Fosterian discontent, but when the very natural question of "Who shall we send in his place?" came up, there was a sudden separation. From all parts of the State came the people. The religious element enveloped the supporters of the Ex-Governor as with a garment; the "outs," who had everything to gain and nothing to lose, swarmed about the New-Haven House like bees in the garden of a Prince. The Federal office-holders, as a rule, the solid men of property and family, talked and worked hard for their faithful servant Foster.

At length the test came. On the first ballot Foster led, Buckingham being second, Ferry third. Then the dickering and trading began, which finally resulted in the caucus nomination of Mr. Ferry by the votes of his friends and those of Gov. Buckingham.

THE FATE OF FOSTER

seemed fixed. Politically he was dead, to all intents and purposes, and his grave was dug. Without intending the least disrespect of the Vice-President, the people of his State, one and all, pronounced him dead ten days ago, and he was dead, but to-day he is alive and apparently kicking. So loud and earnest was the wailing of those who loved him and disliked Ferry that the breath of hope was forced into him, and with a vigorous effort he threw off his bandages, took up his bed, and is now walking rapidly over the course, with fair chances for a victory.

It is idle to disguise the fact that Gov. Hawley has disappointed the hopes of many who voted for him, and in taking an attitude of open hostility to the President which he neither indicated in private conversation or public speech prior to his election. As Governor of the State his influence pro or con. can be very small, and it makes, in reality, no essential difference whether he trains, as now, with the very extremists, or, as he gave promise prior to the election, with the most demonstrative friends of the President. Still, when it comes to an election for United States Senator, the people who placed him in position very naturally feel that he owes something to them, and should, to a certain extent, be guided by them. From the first the Governor favored Gov. Buckingham, but when the alternative was presented of Foster, the President's friend, or Ferry, the President's enemy, he gave in to the latter. So did all the Buckinghamites, and Mr. Ferry, who began at the bottom of the list, turned up at last in the very front. Stung with defeat and humiliated by disaster, the Foster men for a while hid their diminished heads, but soon anger and a desire for revenge begat in them a determination to overthrow, if possible, the conspiracy against their favorite. A deputation of prominent men went to Washington, saw Mr. Foster, laid before him the exact state of the case and begged his permission to use his name and work for success even against the caucus; letters from all parts of the State poured in upon the Vice-President condoling with him, and expressing the heartiest indignation at the trickery and conspiracy of his opponents, and finally the whole game of the Buckingham-Ferryites was made so apparent that Mr. Foster consented to leave himself in the hands of his friends, the only proviso being that no bargain or arrangement should be made that could in any way reflect upon his honor as a man or his integrity as a Senator. Since then his leading friends have been at work. To-morrow the election will be held in the General Assembly and on Thursday in the Senate. In Connecticut Senators are elected not by joint ballot, but by concurrent resolution; the General Assembly, for instance, votes for a Senator, then the Senate vote, and if the two agree the party named is declared elected; if the Senate, however, should vote for a different person the General Assembly would have to repeat the operation, and so on until the object was attained.

In the General Assembly the united Republicans are largely in the majority, and in the Senate they stand also in a decided majority. If the House should stand by its caucus nominee and vote Foster, men and all, for Ferry and the Senate disagreeing, should declare for Foster, the matter would be referred back to the General Assembly, who could then indorse the action of the Senate or adhere to Ferry. I am not aware that there is any probability of any such desirable denouement; but as a friend of the family, I may be permitted to suggest such a course to the friends of Mr. Foster. They feel delicate about taking such a step, because they would violate an implied obligation to a caucus nomination. To this the answer is two-fold:

1. By voting for Ferry once, the implied obligation is met.

2. Mr. Ferry himself established the precedent of voting the caucus course, and repeated it there several times, so he can't have a great deal to say on the matter.

As I write the politicians fairly buzz about me. The hotels are full of them; an air of mystery pervades the place, and one less superstitious than I could well believe himself surrounded by airy messengers whose sphere is mischief to some one. Gov. Hawley is at the New-Haven House. I saw him after dinner in the reading-room with a black cockade in his stove pipe hat, indicative of his station. He is in excellent health and better spirits, for he believes himself to be on the eve of a tremendous victory. He thinks Mr. Foster has been in the Senate long enough, and don't believe in making the seat a life rest for any man. In his opinion Connecticut would be a better, a more Radical, a better disciplined State to-day, if she had two red-hot, hard-working Senators in the place of Messrs. Dixon and Foster. He wanted Gov. Buckingham to be one of them, and if I am not misinformed, he would for the sake of his native State, kindly consent in time to succeed Mr. Dixon himself. He has no doubt of the easy election of Mr. Ferry, and thinks he will make a good and efficient Senator, one who will be acceptable to nine-tenths of the Senate and to three-fourths of the House of Representatives.

Other parties equally well informed, to say the least, are confident that Mr. Ferry will not be elected, but that at certain combinations, not necessary to disclose, will reelect Mr. Foster, who is now heart and hand devoted to the success of the policy of the President. An attempt will be made to postpone the election for a week. I am inclined to believe it will not succeed, and I don't see that any good end can be attained by it. The probabilities are that the General Assembly will vote to-morrow for Mr. Ferry, the Democrats putting up Mr. R. D. Hubbard, who was nominated this evening, for form's sake; then if the Senate declines to concur, there is great hope for the success of Mr. Foster. *Nous verrons.*

GREGG.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Letter from a Lady Passenger on Board the Steamship—Full Details of the Disaster.

From the Rochester Daily Union.

Steamship "City of Washington," Sunday, April 15, 1866.

Two weeks ago yesterday since we came on board, and here we are still, a thousand miles from Liverpool, without a rudder, without steam, tossing about on the desolate ocean at the mercy of the winds and waves. Our good ship moved along gallantly for two nights and a day after we started; but on the Monday morning, some hours after daylight, I was awakened by a loud crash which shook the ship from stem to stern, and convinced me that something serious had occurred. I dressed myself hastily and went on deck, where I saw the Captain and the first mate standing together looking dismally at things. In answer to my inquiry as to what was the matter, the mate replied, "Something is wrong with the engine." Sure enough, the engine had stopped, and it was soon discovered that the screw had been torn away and was gone! You must know that very soon after the pilot left us on Saturday we found ourselves on a sand-bar off Sandy Hook. This explained our present difficulty. The screw had been weakened or injured by the effort then made to get the steamer off and out to sea. We were now about five hundred miles from New-York. The passengers, generally, were in favor of our returning at once, but the wind was favorable for progressing and the Captain decided to go on; none could dispute his right to command; we had to submit. On Thursday, April 12th, we had a funeral on board; an old man died the day before quite suddenly; his daughter, who was with him, offered fifty pounds to have the dead body of her father carried to Liverpool, but the Captain would not hear of it. That night as we were all sitting in the saloon, the candles lighted, many of the passengers card-playing, some gambling, others talking, or reading, or writing, I noticed a mysterious whispering at the door. What could it mean? I felt sure that some new catastrophe had occurred, and presently the unwelcome intelligence came that the rudder was gone! Every face blanched then, for all knew too well what that portended. Few went to bed that night; the saloon was kept open and the lights burning; nothing could be done; but we soon found that our steamer rode the waves as before, and the fainting hearts revived a little. The next day they said they would try and construct a new rudder, and took the boom for this purpose. All Friday and Saturday they worked at it, the wind blowing a gale both days. Oh, what long dreary days of sadness they have been; the new rudder is still on deck. No attempt as yet has been made to put it in its place. They talk of doing so this afternoon as the sea is now getting calmer. The captain says if a steamer comes in sight he will hail her and get all the passengers transferred, but we have little hope, as we are a good way out of our course. We had service on board this (Sunday) morning. The steerage passengers and sailors all came into the saloon. The captain read the English Episcopal service in a good voice, but with some haste. It was a solemn occasion to me. There is a deafening noise on the dock as I write. They are fixing the new rudder; a critical operation. Many believe it will prove a failure, and perhaps injure the vessel. I am continually pained by the light and jesting manner in which some male passengers speak of our disaster, but it is evidently only a kind of bravado they use to disguise their alarm, which in their case is greater than among those who are calm and quiet. Before we lost our rudder many of the passengers were in the habit of getting intoxicated every night, but since then they have sobered. A large portion of the passengers are urgent that the Captain should put in at the Azores, but it is judged to be too hazardous to get near any coast without a rudder.

Steamship Propontis, Friday, April 27, 1866.

We are now within a few miles of Queenstown, Ireland. Before this reaches you I trust that you will have heard of our safety through the papers. I can only say a few words, as I have so little time. The foregoing communication was written on board of our poor disabled steamer, the *City of Washington*, on April 15, after which we tossed about in great tribulation until Wednesday, April 18, when providentially we hailed the steamer *Propontis*, bound for Liverpool, to which our passengers were all transferred—this steamer taking the *Washington* in tow. Thus we kept on till the following Saturday, when, sad to relate, we again broke down—the engine stopped. It could not be fully repaired, and we have kept on with only half steam power ever since; indeed, some days we had no steam at all. We were obliged to let the *City of Washington* go. It is trying to be thus again and detained by such misadventures, but I feel we cannot be too thankful that our lives are spared thus far. Our luggage is all in the *City of Washington*. If she is saved, we shall get it; but of that another time. We have none of us anything more with us than what we have on our backs, and a dirtier, more forlorn looking set you never saw. The *Propontis* will have to stay at Queenstown for repairs. I do not yet know what will be done with the passengers, nor how long we shall be detained at Queenstown. I have learned since we left the *Washington*, that we were in much greater danger than I realized at the time. It seems the captain knew very well that the new rudder could not be made available—but it served to quiet the passengers to seem to be doing something. Our only hope, as he well knew, was in our meeting another ship. On our arrival at Queenstown, a steamer will be sent out thence to find the *City of Washington*, and tow her into port. Poor Capt. Roskell! I feel sorry for him and his crew tossing about entirely at the mercy of the winds and waves. Capt. Higginson, of the *Propontis*, says that he had been driven sixty miles out of his course by stress of weather, or he never should have seen us.

I was the first lady to leave the *Washington*. We were lowered from the one vessel in a barrel and raised into the other by a swing. The sea was not calm at the time and danger attended our transfer, but no accident occurred. It took all day to convey the passengers over to the *Propontis*. The passengers have subscribed money sufficient to purchase a handsome gold watch, to be presented to Capt. Higginson on our arrival in Liverpool. I feel this to be only a small token of the gratitude we feel toward him for his great kindness.

The pilot is come on board! His first words were, "Any news of the *City of Washington?* We are all electrified at her non-arrival." That tells the story of terrible anxiety on shore. "I have all her passengers with me," the captain answers. "And that will pay you well," replies the pilot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Died in a Cell.—Officer Mooney, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Catharine Southerland on Monday evening, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch valued at $21, from her employer, Charles C. Ronald, residing at No. 3 Desbrosses-street. The prisoner was locked up in a cell in the Leonard-street Station-house, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning Doorman Fraser found her in a dying condition. Police Surgeon Kennedy was summoned, but before he arrived the woman was dead. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest.

Street Cleaning Commission.—The Commissioners met yesterday in the Mayor's office. The [illegible]

only [illegible] contractors [illegible] semi-monthly bills. The [illegible] of the bills was seconded by Mr. Schultz, President of the Board of Health. The Commission then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. D. Markley, Pennsylvania; L. H. Randall, Michigan; Hon. J. N. Kearns, Pennsylvania; and Hon. J. H. Glatz, Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. B. F. Butler, Lowell, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Penn.; Hon. D. Dougherty, Phila.; Hon. J. L. King, Springfield; Capt. Morrison, English Navy; Dr. Walsden, Canada; and G. G. Pride, St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. H. Clifford, New-Bedford; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany; Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Hon. J. D. Caldwell, Cincinnati; J. M. Harding, Philadelphia; Capt. West, steamship *Quaker City*, and J. M. Stanton, Stonington, are at the Astor House.

Accident on Board a Steamship.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Oliver, residing at No. 169 Mulberry-street, fell from the rigging of the steamship *Western Metropolis*, lying at her dock at the foot of Corlears-street, East River, striking heavily on the deck. He was so severely injured that Officers Parish and Anderson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, removed him to Bellevue Hospital.

Laughing Gas.—Dr. Colton will give an exhibition of the amusing effects of laughing gas this evening, at the Cooper Institute. He also proposes to demonstrate the anæsthetic powers of the gas. The exhibitions are managed with discretion, and are patronized by our most fashionable citizens, both ladies and gentlemen.

Lecture by Bishop Lynch.—Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C., will lecture at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. The subject will be "The History of America before Columbus." The proceeds will be handed to the Trustees of the Catholic Protectory.

Cricket.—The return game between the married and single members of the St. George Club, takes place this afternoon, at Hoboken.

Mr. Gough's Lecture.—Mr. John B. Gough gives his lecture on "Peculiar People," this evening, at Washington Hall, Harlem.

The following is from Mr. John O. Collins, one of the Superintendents of Barnum's Museum:

Barnum's Museum, No. 595 Broadway, New-York, March 20, 1866.

Dr. Rowe:

Dear Sir: The treatment I received from you for the catarrhal difficulty, accompanied with a very severe sore throat, with which I was suffering and had been afflicted for a very long time when I consulted you, during the last Summer, has resulted in the most satisfactory manner. You will remember that at the time I came to you my throat was in such a state that it was with great difficulty that I could swallow even soft food. My nostrils were much obstructed, it being with great difficulty that I could breathe. My voice was not natural, and I was constantly annoyed with a dropping of mucus from the head into the throat, producing a disagreeable smell of my breath. My senses of taste and smell were much impaired. I suffered more than I can describe from a dull and heavy pain over the forehead. On the slightest exposure I seemed to take cold, which aggravated these difficulties. My health broke down, and I felt myself rapidly failing, and many thought I was fast dying. As a last resort, after having tried everything and every one (many physicians having treated me for bronchitis) I was induced by my friends, and having heard so much of your great success and skill in catarrh and diseases of the throat, to consult you. I truly believe you saved my life. Now I am a well man. I have had a good opportunity of testing its permanency during the present Winter. Not a single bad symptom has returned, and I have not for a long time enjoyed such a comfortable Winter, though, as you know, the weather has been very bad, and quite sufficient, if the benefit were not lasting, to bring back the old difficulty.

For the benefit I received I cannot find words to thank you sufficiently, but shall always remember you as, in the hands of Providence, the preserver of my life.

With the kindest wishes one can offer you,

I am, yours truly,

JOHN O. COLLINS.

Dr. Rowe devotes special attention to deafness, diseases of the eye, and all diseases of the mucous membrane, such as catarrh, discharges of the ear, diseases of the throat, bronchial and pulmonary difficulties.

Office No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Pasha and All His Retinue.—Rev. Oliver Crane, missionary at Adrianople, writes: "The machine works admirably. There is no sewing-machine but this in all Adrianople. We have had company after company to witness its magic operation, from the best classes in Adrianople; among them the Pasha and all his retinue. He bore away with him a specimen of his own sewing, and was delighted. It has many admirers. Some want to purchase—all stand amazed at its telegraphic speed!"—[Letter to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.]—*Advertisement*

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

We would Say to Every Mother

who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Before the Imitators of Dubin's Extracts can persuade the American public to adopt their spurious preparations, two miracles must be accomplished. The manufacture of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" must be stopped, and the nation deprived of its sense of smell. While both exist, the former will continue to enchant the latter.—*Titusville Herald.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Excelsior, Excelsior.

WHITE, THE HATTER,
No. 303 Canal-st. (opposite the Brandreth.)
HATS.

Has attained to the highest perfection in the style, material and superior workmanship of his hats for gentlemen, youth and boys. His stock of fancy hats for ladies is not excelled in the City.

Summer Diseases, such as Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c., are easily cured by the use of CARLETON & HOVEY'S SUMMER LOZENGES. They are very agreeable to the taste.

Turkish Baths,

No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes: Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

"L'Email de Paris" is indorsed by all the great actresses. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Sole Agent.

Cholera Specific.—A Sure Preventive and cure. Perfectly reliable in all cases. For particulars, address (inclosing stamp) C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Keeseville, N. Y.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 10 Bowery.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

We challenge the world to find a house ever robbed, protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Six years' experience without a failure speaks volumes. E. HOLMES, No. 244 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. [illegible]

Depot for Corsets, at [illegible] [illegible]

The Undersigned are Under Obligations to many persons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the PLANTATION BITTERS, but to none more than to Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Baltimore, who, in his speech at the anniversary of the Temperance Society, at Brooklyn, said:

"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1860, X., a queer duck, whose name is Drake. He was very patriotic and would not sell any of his Bitters to the South. If he had given them, the rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so ago he got this in the pocket" (public benefactors seldom get rewarded) "and he issued a proclamation to various clergymen offering them a bottle of Plantation Bitters to analyze, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Presbyterian brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was good."

We are not responsible for the Reverend gentleman's style—he was no doubt embarrassed, and hit us modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three hundred and fifty-two clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn, we think there are two hundred and ninety who use Plantation Bitters. These Bitters are just the thing for clergymen and men of over-worked brain. We are afraid Brother Hicks' brain is too much tasked, but with reciprocal liberality we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and we have no doubt that will restore the equilibrium. Good material costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one pure standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you know of any place on the continent where they have not got Plantation Bitters, just let us know and we will send some right on. The people must not suffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health.

Yours fraternally,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

A Perfect Horse Ointment.—Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is a certain and rapid cure for scratches, galls, cuts, nail pricks, sores, corns, swellings and strains. 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Symptoms of Worms in Children

Are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is now acknowledged to be the safest and surest cure for Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Snow Flakes! Snow Flakes!

INTRODUCED BY GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
MANUFACTURED UNDER A NEW PATENT.
CANNOT BE IMITATED.
BEAUTIFUL AS ITS CLOUD-BORN NAMESAKE.
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
PRICE, UNTRIMMED, ONLY $3.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Scarcely heavier, and no less pure in tint than the Snow Flake which suggested its name is the Snow Flake Hat for ladies and children. Price, untrimmed, $3.

Peaceful as the feathery crystals that plume the Winter air are the Snow Flakes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. They are the sweetest that ever adorned the heads of young ladies and children.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore gray hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely, contains nothing injurious, is unparalleled as a hair-dressing, and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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MARRIED.

Hoyt—Evans.—At Strong-place Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. C. Evans, assisted by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., of Stamford, Conn., G. B. Hoyt, Esq., of Stamford, Conn., and Miss S. S. Evans, of Brooklyn, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

Hurlbut—Hadden.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Elisha D. Hurlbut and Mary Parker, daughter of the late Crowell Hadden.

Leonori—Fountain.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, May 8, by Rev. Mr. Landon, Robert H. Leonori and Miss Phebe J. Fountain.

Lewis—Gwynn—Gwynn—Lewis.—On Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, William H. Lewis, Jr., and Marie Louise, daughter of Dr. Stuart Gwynn; and at the same time, by the same clergyman, Stuart Gwynn, Jr., and Mary Jane, daughter of W. H. Lewis, Esq., all of this City.

Pratt—Bigley.—At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 14, by Rev. L. H. Mills, Samuel L. Pratt, of Boston, and Mary L., only daughter of John H. Bigley.

Rovere—Davis.—At Rome, Italy, on Wednesday, April 25, in the private chapel of the Marquis Gavotti Verospi, Duke Don Antonio Sante della Rovere, and Matilda Barclay, daughter of Thomas B. Davis, of this City.

Rock—Croney.—On Thursday, April 26, by Rev. Mr. Fox, Matthew Rock and Virginia L. Croney, daughter of J. H. Croney, Esq., both of this City.

Selover—Crummey.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. B. Barr, George W. Selover and Maggie, daughter of Henry Crummey. No cards.

Williams—Cutler.—At Sparta, N. J., on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. R. Vanhorne, Wickham Williams, Esq., of New-York, and Miss Jeannie C. Cutler, of Sparta, daughter of the late Silas C. Cutler, M. D., late of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

Carey.—On Monday, May 14, after a short illness, Wm. Carey, in the 58th year of his age, a native of New-Ross, County of Wexford, Ireland.

His remains will be taken on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. [illegible], to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Clark.—On Monday morning, May 14, of typhoid fever, Samuel C. Clark, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cooper.—On Tuesday, May 15, Isabella, wife of [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Front-st., Brooklyn. [illegible] will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

[illegible].—On Monday evening, May 14, John Martin, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Varret-st., near Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McCain.—On Tuesday morning, May 15, Sarah M. McCain, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Willow-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Murray.—At Cazenovia, on Sunday, May 13, Harriet, widow of John R. Murray, late of New-York, aged 85 years.

Pettit.—On Tuesday, May 15, Sarah Pettit, in her [illegible] year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. H. Hazard, No. [illegible] East Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Powers.—After a long and severe illness, Elizabeth, wife of Edward H. Powers, and youngest daughter of Edward Dunn, aged 18 years, 2 months and 19 days.

[illegible] papers please copy.

Petit.—On Monday, May 14, Edward, infant son of Edward and Isabella Petit, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Lexington-av., second door north of 23d-st.

Roberts.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 14, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Roberts, wife of Owen Roberts in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Roberts' Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Robertson.—On Thursday, May 10, at Philadelphia, Robert Adam Robertson, aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,618 Valeria-st., above Brown-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Liverpool and Glasgow papers please copy.

Tuthill.—In Brooklyn, Monday evening, May 14, Mrs. Hannah V. Tuthill, wife of Joseph Tuthill, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church in Nassau-st., Thursday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Van Cott.—At Farmingdale, L. I., on Monday, May 14, Gabriel Van Cott, of this City, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Thomas G. Van Cott, [illegible], this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 14.]

Coroner's Office, May 12, 1866.

An unknown man was found at the foot of East Twenty-[illegible]-street, about five feet eight inches high, very dark curly hair, thin black goatee, slightly gray, dressed in black cloth coat, gray and black pants and vest, red, black and white checked woolen shirt, high top boots, black silk necktie.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 15.]

Coroner's Office, May 13, 1866.

The body of a man, supposed to be Henry Weber, was found at foot of Stanton-street, five feet eight inches high, —— eyes, brown hair, brown goatee, medium built, —— hat, black cloth coat, black cloth pants, black woolen vest, white shirt, been in water about two months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 16.]

Coroner's Office, May 13, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, five feet eight inches high, black curly hair, no whiskers, stout built, felt hat, black cloth coat, pants and vest, woolen shirt, figure of a king with uplifted sword in India ink on right forearm.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DILLENBACK

ON CHRONIC CATARRH—ITS TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION CONSIDERED.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It cannot be too often repeated, nor the fact too strongly urged, that in by far the greater number of those who annually die with consumption, the difficulty commences with a "cold in the head," or what is commonly known by the name of "Catarrh." These symptoms are generally followed by *Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Expectoration.*

That this disease is so fatal in its tendency and productive of such unhappy consequences, no one will be surprised to learn if he will but reflect that every breath of air that is inhaled into the system of those suffering from chronic catarrh and sore throat must pass over an unhealthy and diseased membrane, and the air or breath in passing over these diseased and ulcerated surfaces must of necessity imbibe the most noxious and deadly properties, and in this manner all these impurities are conveyed directly into the lungs, poisoning the very fountain of life. And do not startle, my reader, when I tell you that it is thus that the very air you breathe so necessary to the support and continuation of life, is momentarily converted into an instrument of death. There are doubtless thousands in this City and its surrounding country who are at this moment suffering from one form or another of chronic catarrh, sore throat or bronchial irritation, and are not aware of the real danger to which they are exposed. I would say with emphasis to all who are thus afflicted, as you value life or prize health, and would avoid the dangers of a seated consumption, do not neglect a "cold or catarrh in the head." Be assured that this disease, however mild and unimportant it may at first appear, will not wear itself out. By neglecting the early symptoms the difficulty becomes more complicated, and more and more difficult of cure. There is no disease, the symptoms of which have been so much neglected, and perhaps so little understood, as chronic Catarrh. From the practice ordinarily adopted by the profession there is little to hope. Remedies without number have been prescribed, but with no well defined ideas of the pathology of the disease or the structure involved. Within the past few years quack nostrums have sprung up like exhalations out of the ground. The shops are literally filled with these worthless compounds, in the shape of "*Catarrh Snuffs,*" "*Washes,*" and a host of other panaceas too numerous to mention, all of which are daily palmed off upon an unsuspecting public as "*new discoveries*" for the cure of Catarrh. Be not deceived. These nostrums, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, only serve to increase the existing inflammation, and thus aggravate the very symptoms they were intended to relieve. I am almost daily consulted by patients who have been tampering with one form or another of these quack remedies, and who have not only been disappointed in their expectations of a cure, but have uniformly acknowledged that "their last state was worse than the first."

From extensive observation and experience, and from having made this department of medicine for many years an object of especial attention, we feel amply justified in the remark that inhalation is the patient's only ground of hope. It is in this manner only that we can gain access to the disease, that the ulcerated surfaces can be reached, the hardened and depraved secretions softened and thrown off, while the breathing becomes natural and easy, and the parts are restored to a healthy condition. It is really surprising to witness the beneficial and happy results, and the marked comfort and relief it affords, even in those who have suffered many years from this most disagreeable malady. Persons who have any doubt of the curability of this disease are invited to call and examine the testimony of those who have been cured.

In conclusion, we would kindly admonish all suffering from chronic catarrh, sore throat and other forms of pulmonary irritation, that they have no time to lose. Every day, aye, every hour is precious so long as these symptoms of disease remain. Your difficulty is either growing better or daily becoming more deeply seated, and your prospects of recovery more doubtful.

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FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

Rochdale, 15th Nov., 1865.

"Dear Sirs: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."

The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."

The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."

The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."

The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:
"It gives prominence to glorious facts."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the library ornament of every fireside."

The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."

The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."

The New-York *Evangelist* says:
"It is well worth the price asked for it."

The New-York *Observer* says:
"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril.

"The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of Twenty Dollars.

DERBY & MILLER,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 5 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A NEW COMIC BOOK.

Mr. CARLETON takes pleasure in announcing that he will publish this week a book which has long been in press, but which has been delayed by various causes. It is at last ready, under the title of

JOSH BILLINGS, HIS BOOK.

This volume contains all the queer letters, quaint proverbs, and bright sayings of the great JOSH BILLINGS. It is filled with comic illustrations by various artists, and sold at the low price of $1 50. THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS have been ordered in advance, and the sale bids fair to rival that of Artemus Ward and Orpheus C. Kerr, whose works are being read and laughed about all over the country. All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

READY TO-DAY.
(Being the second one of the series,)
MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE
OF
MARY POWELL,
AFTERWARD MISTRESS MILTON.
Printed in antique style on laid tinted paper, bound in beveled boards, red edges, or gilt top.
Price $1 75.

The work will excite attention on its appearance, and take a place among the very first of its class.

The many inquiries for this book since our first announcement of its publication, indicates for it a quick sale.

Now ready, second edition of
CHERRY AND VIOLET,
By the author of "Mary Powell."

The first edition was absorbed within a week after publication.

M. W. DODD,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

LANGUAGE OF THE EYES.—LARGE OR small, wide or narrow, black, blue, gray, brown or hazel, each reveals character. See NEW PHYSIOGNOMY. $5. LOCKWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, (Late Secretary of State.) HENRY W. POTTER.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 19th May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

Adams' Express (new) Stock, United States Express (new) Stock, American Express (new) Stock, Fractional Shares above, United States Telegraph,	Wanted.

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

J. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.
J. L. DUMONT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK.
Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State,
Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

Office of the Hudson River Railroad Co., No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,

O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, New-York, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Office No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., Secretary's Office, Chicago, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., New-York, President's Office, April 2?, 1866.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

STOLEN—A CHECK FOR $127 50, DATED AUG. 2?, 1865, drawn by Strauss Bros. & Co., to order of Warren Ferris, on the Bank of Commerce of the City of New-York, and certified by the Bank, Oct. 5, 1865. Notice is hereby given that payment of said check has been stopped, and that the Bank will not pay the same.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—DRAKE & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane and No. 8 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$85,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved City property. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS,

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
FOR SALE,
ADAMS, NEW STOCK.
AMERICAN, NEW STOCK.
UNITED STATES, NEW STOCK.
WANTED,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s STOCK.
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION STOCK.
MERCHANTS' UNION STOCK.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers,	Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston,	Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	B. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,398,115.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000

Is held by the Insurance Department, at Albany, for the benefit of Policy Holders, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York.

The QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted in New-York, and promptly paid, without reference to England.

UNITED STATES BRANCH,
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.	WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Leather Manf. Bk.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
MARTIN BATES, JR.	Martin D. Bates, Jr. & Co.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER	No. 2 Hanover-square.
H. B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION	Williams & Guion.
JAS. HARPER, (Ex-Mayor)	Harper & Brothers.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON	J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP	Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOSEPH STUART	J. & J. STUART & CO.
WILLIAM WATSON,	William Watson & Co.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WM. H. ROSS, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY ONE YEAR BOUNTY BONDS.

NOTICE.—All holders of past due one year bounty bonds of Jersey City, are hereby notified to present them for payment at the office of the Comptroller, on or before the 15th day of June next, after which the interest will cease.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL,
HORATIO N. EGE, Finance Committee.
HOSEA F. CLARK,
JERSEY CITY, May 12, 1866.

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L.I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

ST. FLAVIEN COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—The property situated in the Parish of St. Flavien, Canada East, 20 miles from Quebec, and known as the "St. Flavien Copper Mine," comprising 137 acres of land, upon which are several good veins of copper ore, with a shaft sunk upon one vein 135 feet, several buildings necessary to carry on the work, together with the original farm buildings, &c., &c., is now offered for sale. Proposals for the property will be received by the undersigned until June 1, 1866, at No. 22 Congress-st., Room No. 4.

(Signed) CHR'N BORS, GEO. W. WARREN, THOS. H. BACON. Committee of Stockholders.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
A. P. MAN,
Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.

New-York, May 14, 1866.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—I ask the attention of capitalists and any seeking a perfectly secure investment at a liberal rate of interest, to a limited amount of a 5-10 Coupon Stock, an only mortgage upon the entire property of a thoroughly-organized Company. The Corporation owes no debts whatever, and its property is worth eight times the amount of the proposed mortgage. The security offered is better than any Government Bond, as it pays a higher rate of interest and will be surely honored at maturity. A limited amount will be negotiated on favorable terms by

J. L. BROWNELL, Treasurer,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company are notified to meet at the Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to see if said Company will authorize the purchase of the franchise and property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company, and if so, to pass all votes necessary to effect such purchase.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

New-York, May 3, 1866.

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, New-York, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, May 1?, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, May 1?, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, May 19, 1866, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, being the day after the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Company. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, New-York, May 2, 1866.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] on [illegible] the 16th day of May inst. [illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTION [illegible]

$12,000 [illegible] HAGGERTY, No. 11 Pine-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in one or more sums in this City or Brooklyn. JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, May 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108½	109	June, 7-30	102½	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	108½	109	July, 7-30	102½	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N's, '64	111½	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N's, '64	111½	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	101½	102	Oct. C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec. C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency Certificates	100	100½	Aug. C.I.N's, '65	106	[illegible]
Gold	129½	129½	Sept. C.I.N's, '65	104¾	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N's, '65	104	[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK AND BONDS.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR AND OTHERS, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

15 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
25 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.	100 each
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
100 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
70 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.	100 each
200 shares Fireman's Insurance Co.	17 each
23 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	70 each
20 shares Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
16 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
20 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.	100 each
100 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.	100 each
1,000 shares National Express and Transportation Co.	100 each

$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$20,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for 14 years, or special sales made on any day desired.

Albert H. Nicolay,

STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION
FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES
IN THE
STUDIO VAULT.
Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
And No. 52 Wall-st.

To parties leaving town for the Summer, unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of

FAMILY SILVER,

jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artist studies, and valuables of all descriptions.

RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager.
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner 4th-avenue and 27th-street. Treasurer's Office, May 5, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

The Pacific National Bank, New-York, May 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 21st inst. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square,

by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

2,000 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 17, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of Sarah J. Irwin, executrix of James Irwin, deceased:

280 shares Broadway Bank, par $25.
82 shares Hartford Carpet Company, and stock dividend thereon, par $100.
46 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
6 bonds of the Treverton Coal and Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
For account of whom it may concern:
4,000 Third-avenue Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1865, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORPE,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE AND BILLIARD TABLE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, ARTISTIC BRONZE AND MARBLE STATUARY, AUBUSSON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 10½, at No. 220 Madison-av., all the elegant furniture contained in the above residence, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, carved rosewood square and side tables, richly carved rosewood console tables, carved rosewood, grand square, 7½-octave pianoforte by Bradbury; rich satin and lace window curtains, French plate pier and mantle mirrors in rosewood frames; artistic bronze figures, groupes and clocks by Jacques August, Mene, and others; beautiful marble figure of Venus, marble group Venus and Adonis; French velvet library furniture, consisting of carved library tables, secretary and arm-chairs in [illegible]; dining-room polished oak extension table, richly carved oak marble-top buffet, oak dining-room chairs in tapestry, elaborately carved oak mantle, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, superior billiard table with Phelan's cushions, balls, cues and all in complete order; rich Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets; superbly carved rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, rosewood and black-walnut dressing bureaus, with French plate mirrors; rosewood and [illegible] walnut wardrobes, [illegible] black-walnut lounges and chairs, [illegible] hair mattresses, &c., &c.

Also, a choice collection of STUFFED BIRDS.

ALSO, IN THE EVENING, [illegible] OIL PAINTINGS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] one seven-octave pianoforte, round corners, contains all the modern improvements; elegant parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, silver ware; also, chamber and dining-room furniture in great variety. A rare opportunity for parties commencing housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
WILL SELL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock,
at their salesroom, No. 41 Cortlandt-st., a choice assortment of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near West-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 58th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

E. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY 15th, and WEDNESDAY, 16th of May, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

SUPERB SPECIAL SALE OF VALUABLE FRENCH BRONZES, GROUPES, FIGURES, VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, &c.—This beautiful collection has just been received from Viti Brothers, direct from Paris, and will be found the finest collection ever before offered the public at auction in this City, comprising large figures, viz.: Diana a la Chasse, Julius Cæsar, Columbus and Cortez, Muses, Hussard and Artilleur, Dante, Charlemagne, Francois I., Grec Galois, Giotto, Virgil, Rousseau, Voltaire, Bruce and Wallace, Scipio, Ophelia, Marly, Groupe, Rubens and Van Dyke, Cortez, Louis XIV., and others.

SMALLER SUBJECTS.—Pleasure and Folly, Gardener, Mazeppa, Repose, Arts and Sciences, Paysans, Bretons, Richard and Saladin, Guttenberg and Galileo, Night and Day, Faith and Charity, Hamlet, Agriculture and Industry, with many others.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

GREEK SLAVE by the late Prof. Roechis.

Busts of DANL. WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, by Prof. Roechis.

Superb bust of EVE, after Thorwaldsen.

Figure of INNOCENCE, by Boggi.

Figure of FIDELITY, by David, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition from THURSDAY, 10th day of May, until the sale. This is the first invoice received from this celebrated house, and is expressly designed for the decoration of first-class houses, libraries, galleries, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS,

BY ANCIENT, MODERN, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a very elegant collection of oil paintings, mostly of modern artists, which are worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 17,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 156 High-st., between Bridge and Gold sts., *Brooklyn*.

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension table, beds and bedding, crockery and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FANCY FOWLS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., now on exhibition.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—AUCTION SALE.—Balance of stock of marble factory, No. 182 East 23d-st.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a warrant to me, directed by George P. Putnam, Esq., Collector of the Eighth Excise District of New-York, I shall expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, at cor. 5th-av. and 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the goods, chattels and affects belonging to Michael Dempsey, distrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States under the Excise Law.—H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector Eighth District.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 11, 1866.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO. AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 16, 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock:

PRIVATE LIBRARIES—Of, mostly, Theological Books, including the entire collection of the late Rev. A. W. McCLURE, D.D., comprising valuable and scarce works in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature and Biography; also, a variety of choice miscellaneous literature.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:

2,580 boxes fresh Sicily oranges;
2,460 boxes fresh Sicily lemons;
Cargo ship *Rattler*, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Liberty-st., charts of all parts of the world, sailing directions, compasses, telescopes, transit instruments, marine spy glasses and signals. *For particulars see catalogue.*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at [illegible] Marble Works, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, [illegible] can be purchased at wholesale prices [illegible] well-selected stock. [illegible]

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We never fail. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., May 1?, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

[illegible] GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

([illegible] barrels averaging about [illegible] gallons each, and [illegible] half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered, and if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

C. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of [illegible] feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

[illegible] feet 1¼-inch oak.	[illegible] feet 1¼-inch ash.
[illegible] feet 2-inch oak.	74,500 feet 2-inch ash.
[illegible] feet 2½-inch oak.	36,000 feet 3-inch ash.
[illegible] feet 3-inch oak.	20,000 feet 4-inch ash.
[illegible] feet 3½-inch oak.	20,000 feet 5-inch ash.
[illegible] feet 4-inch oak.	3,500 feet ¾-inch pine.
[illegible] feet 5-inch oak.	24,800 feet ¾-inch pine.
[illegible] feet 2-inch hickory.	[illegible] feet 1-inch pine.
[illegible] feet 3-inch hickory.	25,000 feet ¾-inch poplar.
[illegible] feet 4-inch hickory.	13,000 feet 1-inch poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

Office Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York City, May 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for the use of the U. S. troops stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for one year, commencing the 3d of June, 1866.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand each.

(Names of guarantors.) ———— "

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

United States Military Railroads. Office of Assistant Quartermaster, No. 2?0 G-st., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 26th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American widow woman of middle age, (no incumbrance,) to wait on an invalid lady or take the care and oversight of a gentleman's house in City or country; is a person of most kind and patient disposition: well educated, and for the sake of a good home will take moderate wages, where her duties would not be menial. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would like to travel for the Summer; no objections to do light chamberwork; good references given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a respectable private family as cook; one who understands her business perfectly; understands French and English cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; no objections to assist in washing, if required, in a respectable private family; three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation in a small private family as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 West 17th-st. The best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as nurse; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINED MANners and superior attainments, a position as copyist to some lawyer or literary professor; she could also take the position of housekeeper, or governess to children; could bring a good piano if needed. Inquire at A. M. SPARKS', No. 216 Bowery, New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended girls, for both City and country, in private families, hotels, Summer houses, boarding-houses, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 39 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman and husband, to take charge of a house during the absence of the family for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 49 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTEStant nurse a situation; is a most reliable person to take charge of young children, or infant from birth; is a neat sewer; first-class City reference. Apply to No. 25 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 387 3d-av., 3d floor, back room, near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY cook, a situation in a private family; no objection to go into the country for the Summer, and to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has the best City reference from her last place, in which she has lived two years. Can be seen at No. 2?7 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 138 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as general housemaid, in the City or country; wages $8. Call at No. 1?2 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to going to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.; City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation [illegible]; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, [illegible].

WANTED—BY A [illegible] SCOTCH [illegible] to take care of an invalid lady; no objection to travel. Call for two days at [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Protestant girl, [illegible] reference; country preferred. Call at [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress, one who thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference. Please call for two days at No. 125 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 1?? East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 2?2 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes of all descriptions; the best of reference. Apply at No. 25 8th-av. Can operate on sewing-machine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands French fluting, and can give the best of references in the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of first-rate family cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at 1?? 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 69 5th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class waitress and seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 1?? West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY BY A first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; willing to do coarse washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as wet nurse by a young married woman with a fresh breast of milk, her baby being two months old; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 9 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a respectable young woman; would be willing to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 2? East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business, in a boarding-house or hotel; has City reference; apply at No. 89 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 1?1 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, A situation as nurse or parlor maid; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. May be seen at No. 2 Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, work by the day or week. Address, M. Y., Station C, New-York.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES and boarding-houses supplied with first-class cooks, laundresses, and girls for every kind of housework, at MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., late of 4th-av.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO MAKE engagements to go out by the day; has no objection to go to the country. Call on or address Miss E. ROBERTS, No. 143 West 31st-st.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she is prepared to transact business as usual, at No. 856 Broadway. Agency for employment.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESSmaking thoroughly wishes an engagement by the day. Call at No. 189 East 2?th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman, married; has extensive experience in all the branches of agriculture, the breeding of stock, the management of the dairy, and the general improvement of land. The advertiser is a thorough practical working farmer, and is open to treat with any gentleman wishing the services of a person whose character and ability will be found, on investigation, satisfactory. Address, X. Y. Z., for one week, care of Mr. Smith, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; also understands the care and milking of cows, and wishes to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address J. H., Box No. 367 42d-st., second floor, front room, between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman or farmer; capable of doing, or getting done, all kinds of farm work; best of City and country references. Address TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 7 James-slip, corner Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country, or groom in the City, by a young man who has just arrived from Europe; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call, for two days, on J. M., at P. Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 741 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Call on or address T. M., No. 30 4th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman; perfectly understands taking care of horses; can do plain garden work, and willing to make himself generally useful; references by his last employer. Address J. H. WILGUS, No. 127 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can give reference, and is strictly honest and sober; understands the care and management of horses since a boy; no objection to the country. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family. For all particulars apply to his former employer, A. T. Young, No. 69 Wall-st. Gentlemen, leave your notes where to call.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A situation to work on a farm, &c. He understands farming perfectly, and also a little gardening; has good references, and views as to wages moderate. Address L. O., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION, BY a single man, who is not afraid to work; understands his business perfectly; has the best of reference; the country preferred. Address J. K., No. 54 West 18th-st., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference given as regards honesty, sobriety, and being a reliable man. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; understands training and driving horses; can milk if required; has 8 years' reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTEStant persons; two brothers and sister, one as coachman, the other to work in the garden, or help in the stable; the sister to do upstairs work, or go separate. Direct for two days, T. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITH good references, a situation on a farm; wife willing to cook wash and iron; man make himself generally useful. Call or address JAMES L., No. 61 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single young man; understands gardening; not afraid of work; first-class city references as to capability, honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENer's situation, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and very careful driver; can row a boat, or do anything that may accommodate; has the best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class farm-hand, who understands gardening; also, the care of horses; can give good City reference; none need answer except a first-class family. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man; fully understands his business in the care of carriage and road horses; good City reference; prefers a steady place. Address C. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; country prefered. Address D. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would like to go in the country and make himself generally useful. Apply Nos. 46 and 48 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles; boning, &c.; desserts of various kinds; pastry, cream, jellies. Can be seen two days at No. 131 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a respectable young man who has been brought up among horses since he was a boy, and can furnish the best of references. Will be found willing and obliging. Address T. O., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, industrious man; good City reference given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 23 East 22d-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DECENT, sober, steady young man as private coachman and groom; the best City reference from his last place. Address for two days, R. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN furnish the best of reference, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Address C. H. J., No. 2?4 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and industrious young man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the cultivation of grapes, vegetables, flowers, fruit-trees, plants, &c.; good City reference. Address E. W., Box No. 2?8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman in a private family; best City reference. Inquire at No. [illegible] private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man [illegible] City reference. Address [illegible]

WANTED—BY A [illegible] A SITUATION AS porter; [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] COACHMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is capable of taking care of garden; has good references. Address A., Box No. 1?0 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, and will milk, if required, and make himself generally useful; has several years' experien in the business; the country preferred; has the best of two years' reference from last employer. Address L. R., for two days, Box No. 1?4 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understand City driving; has lived with some of the best privat families in this City; can give reference to that effec Address coachman R. H. E., No. 233 East 20th-st., o Box No. 2?3 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom, and would take care of a small vegetable garden, and mak himself useful; country preferred; the best of referen from last employer. Address, for two days, D. L., box No 1?9 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TEMPERAT Protestant man as coachman and groom; is compe tent and faithful; is a careful driver; has first class refe ences. Call, or address J. H., at Mr. GRAHAM Harness store, No. 89 University-place, between 12th an 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER b an English married man, two in family, who tho oughly understands the business in all its branches can furnish good recommendations from former em ployers. Call or address J. A., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTAN single man as coachman and groom; understan his business perfectly; can give good reference, and c be highly recommended by his last employer. Addre J. M., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN B a Protestant married man; has the best of referen four years in last place in this City; no objection to t country. Address J. P., No. 34 West 1?th-st., or Box N 2?? *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTAN young man as waiter; has excellent City referen no objection to the country. Can be seen for two day at the Protestant Agency, No. 1?? 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN B one who thoroughly understands his business; ha lived with last employer [illegible] years, who has now gon to Europe. Apply at stable, No. 51 West 2?th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MA a situation as waiter in a private family; has alwa given satisfaction, and can come well recommend Address W. C., Box No. 2?1 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MA as coachman and gardener, who perfectly und stands his business in both branches; good City recom mendations. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY competent man who has the best of City referen as to character and ability. Address P. S., No. 44 4th-av for two days.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ACCUS TOMED to ribbons, laces, fancy goods, &c., is ope to an engagement in a wholesale or retail establishme in City or country; No. 1 City references. Address B. J Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSE farmers and others, in want of capable and well-re commended male and female help, will find a full suppl for every kind of work constantly on hand, at Servant Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG MA writing a good hand and whose evenings are unocc pied, would like to get copying to do evenings. Addre O. R., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $ per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $ to any family. Only $5 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars.

R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOUT an hour's ride from New-York, three girls—coo washing and ironing; waitress, and to assist in th washing; nurse, seamstress and chambermaid; Protes ants preferred. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broa way, up stairs, back office, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRL with good recommendations at the Servants' Ins tute, No. 39 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broa way; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses an houseworkers.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, AN ACTIV intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age; one wh writes a good hand and has some experience pre ferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, givin references, Box No. 631 General Post-office.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORE women; one as cook and to wash and iron, and o as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with wash ing and ironing; to go a short distance in the countr Call at No. 140 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FO an infant, who is a good seamstress, washer an ironer. One who suits can find a good home and kin treatment. Call, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 2 West 18th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR TH UNITED STATES LIFE AND ACCIDENT I SURANCE COMPANY. Liberal terms will be offere to gentlemen of good address. Apply at the offic No. 12 Wall-st.

WANTED—FOR BRICK-YARD A CAPABL foreman, who understands thoroughly mixing c and burning kilns; such a man can find steady employ ment within a few miles of New-York. Apply immedi ately to J. R. POMEROY, at No. 192 Broadway.

WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY O four persons, desire the services of a respectabl and experienced woman to do the general housewor washing excepted; reference required. Address Pos office Box No. 4,978.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRES maker for a private family. Apply, with recommen dations, at BEDELL'S, No. 5?1 6th-av., where the em ployer may be seen.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO NEWBURG for the Summer to do the coarse washing; City re erence required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 16th inst., at No. 38 West 2?d-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHMAN one who understands gardening would be preferred the best City references will be required. Address Bo 1,2?3 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMA to do the washing of a few gentlemen. Call at N 10 Essex-st., between Hester and Division, rear build ing, third floor, front room.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN (SCOTCH preferred) capable of doing general housework; the family is about going to the country for the Summer, in the neighborhood of the City. Inquire at 26 Bond-st.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A LA of not less than 14 years of age, to learn the busi ness; must reside with his parents. Address Box No 4,852 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWOR and waiting, and to assist in the washing and iron ing. Apply at Dr. LAMBERT'S, No. 380 6th-av., betwe 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAK charge of a baby; the best of reference require Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A BANK also, an assistant teller. Address, with referenc and present salary, Box No. 8??, Post-office, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK—NO READY—Get the best. From official sources. Th great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by th popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Was ington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountain," & Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated. Th most attractive work on the war. Active agents are sel ing 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offere Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

AN AGENT WANTED FOR THE NEW interest tables, published by D. APPLETON & CO just out. Bryant, Stratton & Packard's interest table something new, calculated for the use of bankers an merchants, for which a good agent is wanted for th City. Apply to the Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDA TIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institu No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situatio ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girl lately landed.

GARDENER WANTED—AN UNMARRIE man, (a German who speaks English preferred,) to take charge of a garden and to do general work on a small place. Apply to G. B. FLINT, No. 73 Warren-st., up-stairs from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, 16th inst.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SIX STRICTL first-class compositors can find permanent situ tions at HARPER & BROTHERS, Cliff-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE I hereby given that a Limited Partnership for th transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Merca tile Exchange and Commission Business, has been e tered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZE residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, an State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, resid in the City, County and State of New-York, and BAN FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Co poration, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEI and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuan to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership i to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to b transacted by the said partnership is a general foreig and domestic mercantile exchange and commission busi ness.

The names of all the general and special partners i terested in the said partnership are the said Herman R Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Indu trie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraha Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnershi the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks ar the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel un Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Meviss Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the sp cial partners, and their respective places of residen are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Ba zer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Ric mond, and State of New-York; the said William G Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-Yo in the United States of America; and the said Bank fu Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darm stadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and th said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraha Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the Cit of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of th said special partners, has contributed to the commo stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hund and eleven thousand [illegible] and eleven dollars an eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the special partners, has contributed to the commo stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty- thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and tw [illegible] Mevissen, Abraha Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said sp cial partners, have each contributed to the common sto [illegible] sum of twenty-two thous two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twent [illegible] in United States currency, making the amou [illegible] by the said special par the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in Unit [illegible]

[illegible] the said partnership is to com [illegible] day of April, in the year on [illegible] sixty-six, and the said c [illegible] terminate upon th [illegible] year one thousand eigh [illegible]

Dated New-York, April 2?, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By [illegible] LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By [illegible] LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH [illegible] LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Hermann, E. Van Sice, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power ... 17th May.
[illegible], LOWNES, Commander, 2,[illegible] tons, 900 horse power ... 24th May.
Atlantic, Chas. Hoyer, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 31st May.
Baltic, A. G. Jones, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 14th June.
Western Metropolis, [illegible], Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. [illegible], Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power ... July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November [illegible]; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 8, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 28; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
HUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, May 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 16, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. First cabin $90; steerage $30, currency. A limited number of passengers taken.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... May 26
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... June 2
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... June 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... June 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $[illegible] Steerage ... $35
First Cabin to London ... [illegible] Steerage to London ... 40
First Cabin to Paris ... [illegible] Steerage to Paris ... 50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE ... [illegible] ... SATURDAY, June 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, [illegible]
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including [illegible] in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
[illegible]
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III, FOR [illegible]. [illegible] will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, [illegible], on SATURDAY, May 19, at [illegible] o'clock; passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin ... $132 50 | Second cabin ... $[illegible]
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,[illegible]	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,[illegible]	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:
ENGLAND ... WEDNESDAY, May 16
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA ... WEDNESDAY, May 23
HELVETIA ... SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK ... SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed thereon, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 22 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA ... WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA ... WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI ... WEDNESDAY, May 30.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Scotia, from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The JAVA will sail 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR PALMYRA ARE requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable [illegible]
TAPSCOTT, [illegible]

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 12, and SATURDAY, June 9.
Passage money to Nassau ... [illegible]
Passage money to Havana ... [illegible]
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at [illegible] rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 31, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. N. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows May 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. [illegible], will sail on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
[illegible] LOWDEN, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class. | Second class. | Third class.
$175 to $200. | $125. | $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
Cabin passage ... TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAXTER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage ... $20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, CAPT. THOMAS H. MORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage ... $20
EVERY THURSDAY.
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 17.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. [illegible]
MONEKA ... Capt. [illegible]
The above splendid steamships will sail every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 27 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. [illegible].

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with train for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
[illegible]
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. [illegible]
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects [illegible] with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways [illegible], with Atlantic and Great Western [illegible].
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train [illegible]
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for [illegible] Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 1. [illegible]

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible]
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Having finally completed its through connections as far South as ATLANTA, Ga., and as far West as ST. LOUIS, Mo., it is now prepared to transport merchandise and packages to and from the above, and intermediate points, in the MOST EFFICIENT AND EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.
In order to afford more ample security to shippers, it has effected
AN INSURANCE OF $[illegible]
on the money chests of the Company by each train with leading Insurance Companies, whose aggregate capital and assets amount to
$[illegible]
for which additional security against common carriers' risk, offered by no other single Company, NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE.
MONEY, BULLION and VALUABLE PACKAGES will be carried as cheaply and as promptly as by any other Express Company.
Offices of the Company, No. 208 Broadway. A money and package office for the accommodation of Bankers and Brokers, is also opened at No. 74 Broadway.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
E. P. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM the United States and Canada to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c., &c., giving a choice of five lines of steamers.
Double Journey Tickets from $[illegible] to $[illegible] in Gold.
For particulars apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES.—DUDLEY'S [illegible] Myers' and other Groves. [illegible] barge Walter Sands and others. [illegible] early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., [illegible] Morton-st.

DRY GOODS.

GAUZE MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
A large variety will be found
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

SHIRTS
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 15 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PAPER COLLARS
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

FAMILY LINENS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG
have now ready a
SPLENDID STOCK OF
SILK MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, &c., &c.,
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
ALSO,
SPECIALITIES IN
CARRIAGE,
EVENING, AND
SEA-SIDE CLOAKS,
CLOAKING MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold at very low prices on account of extensive alterations.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER NINTH-ST.

REMOVAL.
We have removed from 161 Fulton st.
TO NO. 289 BROADWAY,
Where we have a
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
and solicit the patronage of our former customers and all who will call upon us.
JONES, POOLE & CO.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS.
[illegible]

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AT ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 140 6th-av., (below 11th-st.,)
LACES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Men's Furnishing Goods, Embroideries, Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Ticks, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE.
KID GLOVES.
Opening a new lot of choice colors, all sizes.
DRESS SKIRTS, at greatly reduced prices.
GAUZE, MERINO and SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in all qualities and sizes.
Several Job Lots of the same.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per doz., worth $3 25.
Nottingham Lace, 40c. a yard, worth 62½c.

AT ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 140 6th-av., (below 11th-st.,)
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
Just received from auction, a splendid assortment, all widths,
SELLING AT GOLD PRICES.
MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS and the TRADE generally are invited to examine these goods. Inducements will be offered they cannot get elsewhere.
Also, from auction, a splendid assortment of
ARMURE QUADRILLE SILKS,
Selling at less than half the cost of importation.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Collars. Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Largest stock of RIBBONS and STRAW GOODS in the City. Mark the address.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Second floor—Straw Goods.
Third floor—Millinery and Ribbons.
Fourth floor—Dress Goods only.

BLACK ALPACAS
AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
at JACKSON'S. Choice bargains. QUEEN'S CLOTH, a beautiful article for traveling dresses, JUST HALF PRICE. ENGLISH PERCALES, 50c. per yard, worth 80c.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

MOURNING BONNETS
AND MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

MME. DIEDEN
Has removed to
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE.
DRESSES, CLOAKS,
LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River National Building, No. 680 Broadway.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pongee Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and antiquity. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 16th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny lace, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS, FROM AUCTION.
at JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation, English and French Bombazines, special bargains; 8-4 Delaines, Grenadine Poplins, Tamise Cloths, Ottoman Cloths, Grenadine Bareges, Iron Barege yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish Crapes about half-price. Organdy Muslins, finest imported, 50 cents, worth 85 cents. Black Silks, Check Silks, French Poplins, Grape Cloth, a new article, over 8 yards wide, $16 per dress, worth $25. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS,
FROM AUCTION.
STRIPED and FIGURED, at $10 per dress, worth $15; this is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years; some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.
VERY LOW.
AT J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

$300,000.—STOCK OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS AND FURNITURE.—We are offering the largest and best selected stock of carpets, oil-cloths and furniture in this City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years; Check matting, 30c.; Dutch hemp carpets, 30c.; cotton and wool carpets, 50c.; all wool, 70c.; tapestry, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75; also 100 pieces of Crossley's best patent tapestries, a little damaged by salt water, which will be sold at a great bargain.
We also offer a very select stock of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 8th-av., corner of 8th-av.
H. O'FARRELL.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

FOR SALE—A PLIMPTON SECRETARY washstand and bedstead combined. Apply to T. MANN, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York.

A CARPET WANTED FOR A ROOM about [illegible] by 20 feet. Address, with particulars, CARPET, Box No. 116 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 and $3 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotence, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over [illegible] years' successful practice in this city, guarantees the [illegible] and immediate removal of all special irregularities [illegible] obstructions in females, with or without medicine, and [illegible] view, or by mail. Can be consulted with the [illegible] at one [illegible] at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible [illegible] Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which [illegible] French [illegible] than No. 1, and can never fail, are four degrees stronger [illegible], can be sent by mail. Also are safe and healthy [illegible] Greenwich-st., near Liberty, sold at the druggist's, No. [illegible] duty to caution [illegible] Madame RESTELL deems it [illegible] them of ladies against imitators, [illegible] not only [illegible] their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, caused by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of all female complaints. Patients from a distance provided with board during illness. Remedy for monthly derangements, $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office No. 51 6th-av.

LADIES IN TROUBLE DO NOT DELAY calling on Dr. MANCHES, No. 858 Broadway, and be cured, with or without medicines, or by mail $5, carefully sealed.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. S. F. WALLACE—SPECIALIST FOR THE cure of stricture of the urethra, No. 177 Bleecker-st., New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., from 1 to 4, and from 6 to 8 P. M.

N. D. THOMPSON, M. D.—HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN, Swedish movements, No. 140 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from [illegible] Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, $[illegible] WARNER, Publisher, [illegible] Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician or [illegible]. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most celebrated physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. JECGLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, has removed to No. 42 East 22d-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Past, present and future foretold; doubtful invited.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 58 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 185 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

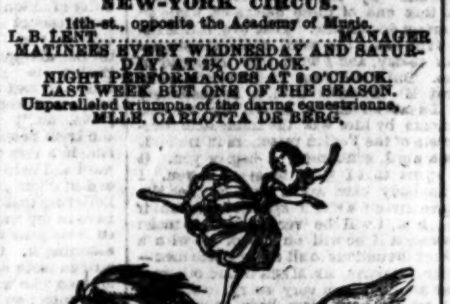
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA JUIVE.
Director ... J. GRAU
Lessee of the Grand TEATRO TACON, of Havana, and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st.
LA JUIVE (The Jewess) will be presented THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 16, with the following immense cast:
GAZZANIGA in the tragic role of Rachel.
BOSCHETTI, Eudosia. MUSIANI, Eleazar.
ANASTASI, Prince Leopold. MILLERI, Cardinal.
Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO.
ON SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Opera night in Brooklyn—on THURSDAY,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the New-York Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Opera Director ... J. GRAU
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) MAY 17,
LA TRAVIATA,
which Opera was received on the opening night, in New-York, with great enthusiasm.
Debut in Brooklyn of the following eminent artists; BOSCHETTI, Violetta, ANASTASI, Alfredo, ORLANDINI, Germont, COLETTI, BARILI.
Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. Fox.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
THE BRILLIANT AND VERSATILE ACTRESS, as
DEVILKIN,
Founded on Nellie, the Companion of the Chain.
Devilkin (with song,) Miss Fanny Herring; Nellie, Miss Reignolds; Brandon, W. H. Whalley; Jamrac, W. Marden; Beelzebub, G. K. Fox.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood (a Lawyer's Clerk) ... G. L. FOX.
THE DUTCH STATUE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
The season of COMIC OPERA at this new and elegant house will commence on or about
THURSDAY EVENING, May 24.
JULES EICHBERG'S Opera Bouffe,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
will be given for the first time in New-York.
H. DRAPER, Director.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... MANAGER
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Unparalleled triumphs of the daring equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLOTTA DE BERG,



from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, whose splendor effusing Feats of Equitation are received with VOCIFEROUS ADULATION by crowded and extremely fashionable audiences.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
the effulgent centre of the equestrian zodiac, IN HIS THRILLING HURDLE ACT.
The classic Pantomorphic Character-Rider and Leaper,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
and the superb Double Troupe, in a profusion of ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCENES.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT FOR THE Orphans of Charleston, S. C., under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, 1866. The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss Matilda Toedt, the celebrated violinist; Signorita Carmelina Poch, from the Academy of Music; Signor Mazzoleni, from the Italian Opera; Mr. Henry Mollenhauer, the great violoncellist, and other celebrities, who will be duly announced. Mr. Ernest Eberhard, Director. Tickets $1; no reserved seats; on sale at the hotels, music-stores, at the hall, or from the Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. John A. McSorley, B. B. Grant, J. P. Campbell, H. Murray, R. E. Danvers, P. O. Conner.

LAUGHING GAS.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES will inhale the gas at Dr. COLTON'S Exhibition THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A mass meeting of the friends of temperance and all who are in favor of a rigid enforcement of the late law passed by the Legislature to regulate the sale of liquor in the Metropolitan Police District, will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
Addresses may be expected from the following:
REV. H. W. BEECHER,
REV. T. L. CUYLER,
REV. H. M. GALLAHER,
REV. JAS. ELLS,
REV. J. FRANSIOLI,
REV. S. MALONE,
REV. MASON GALLAGHER.
The different Temperance organizations are requested to appear in full regalia.
J. N. STEARNS,
A. A. ROBBINS,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
HUGH GALLAGHER,
CHARLES [illegible]PHY,
G. L. BENNETT, M. D.,
Committee of Arrangements.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
[illegible] COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed [illegible] for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the [illegible] on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. [illegible], East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, May	8,	12 M.	Monday, May	7,	11 A.M.
Thursday,	10,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	9,	1 P.M.
Saturday,	12,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	11,	1 P.M.
Monday,	14,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	14,	7 A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	15,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	17,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	16,	7½ A.M.
Saturday,	19,	10 A.M.	Friday,	18,	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½ A.M.	Monday,	21,	11 A.M.
Wednesday,	23,	9 A.M.	Tuesday,	22,	1 P.M.
Thursday,	24,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½ P.M.
Saturday,	26,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	25,	3 P.M.
Monday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	28,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	29,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½ A.M.
Thursday,	31,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	31,	8 A.M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st. at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 49 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and West) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW IRON SIDE-wheel excursion steamer. Apply to PARKINSON, No. 62 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSES PRINCE, GREY EDDIE, KIT CARSON, and Stallion PETROLEUM, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY NEXT, at the stables of James B. McMann, Hunter's Point, Long Island, opposite foot of 34th-st. Sale positive, without reserve. Particulars in future advertisements. W. H. DISBROW, Bazaar No. 180 Liberty-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction on FRIDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at 12 M., by W. H. DISBROW, Bazaar No. 180 Liberty-st. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale, will please notify.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO DISPOSE of a pair of horses which have been in his own use, will address, with description and price, Box No. 2,618. Must be sixteen hands high, handsome, and have good speed.

A FINE STYLISH DARK BAY family coupe horse for sale, 16 hands, long tail and mane. Kind and gentle, fully warranted; aged 6 years. No. 133 East 33d-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS CHEAP for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 49 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office.

A SUPERB FRENCH PARK PHAETON, recently imported, quite new, very stylish, to be sold cheap. Inquire at private stable, No. 63 Great Jones-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE, FULL 16 hands, with long tail and good style, warranted sound. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., private stable.

BALLS, BALLS, BALLS.—W. BISHOP CARR'S Patent Return Balls. None genuine without my label is on them. Wholesale dealers and pedlars supplied. No. [illegible] Gold-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
NEW CURIOSITIES! NEW WONDERS!! NEW DRAMA!
EVERYTHING TO DIVERT THE MIND, PLEASE THE EYE, AND ENLIGHTEN THE UNDERSTANDING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
A grand sensational romance,
BENDITO;
Or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,
abounding in
INTERESTING INCIDENTS, EXCITING SITUATIONS, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
aged only three years, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the celebrated
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS,
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &C.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, May 21, will be produced UNCLE TOM'S CABIN with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as the original TOPSY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
The proprietor begs respectfully to
CAUTION
the public against the ticket speculators who infest the sidewalks in front of this theatre, and impose upon the public by demanding an increase on the regular prices of admission.
Carriages may be ordered at
11 O'CLOCK,
At which hour the play now terminates.
THIS EVENING,
And every night until further notice,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular novel, entitled
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; original music by Mr. Mollenhauer; and
GREAT CAST.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.
ACT I.
THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.
ACT II.
Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE.
Scene II. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.
The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.
ACT III.
GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.
The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.
ACT IV.
ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.
ACT V.
THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
"Home, Sweet Home!"
THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

LAUGHING GAS.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES will inhale the gas at Dr. COLTON'S Exhibition THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute. Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor ... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The magnificent legendary spectacle of
FAUSTUS;
OR, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
Beautiful Scenery and Gorgeous Effects.
Comedy of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Drama of
THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of G. LINGARD.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will give A GRAND EXHIBITION of the amusing and exciting effects of the NITROUS OXIDE, or
LAUGHING GAS,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
Great care, as usual, will be taken in the selection of subjects, that nothing may occur to offend the most fastidious.
The effect of the Gas is to develop the leading traits of character. Some will SING, LAUGH, DANCE, DECLAIM, &c.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES!
Will inhale the Gas—no failure.
At the close, several persons will be invited from the audience to whom the gas will be administered in larger doses, producing profound sleep, and teeth extracted for them WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN, showing the beautiful anaesthetic effects of the gas.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors opened at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee.
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

LAUGHING GAS.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES will inhale the gas at Dr. COLTON'S Exhibition THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY,
NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
Grand complimentary testimonial to
MR. JOHN WOOD,
by his pupils, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 23. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained of members only.

SPORTING.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN OWNING fast horses.—An experienced riding teacher and trainer of horses wishes employment in the same; best of references. Address R. & P., No. 161 5th-av., H. Gebhard's gymnasium.

LECTURES.

BY INVITATION,
DR. ELEAZAR PARMLY
Will deliver an Address upon the "Early History of Dentistry in the United States," at the Hall of the
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock.
The Dental profession, with such friends as may be interested in the history and progress of dentistry, are cordially invited to be present.
COMMITTEE—George E. Hawes, J. Smith Dodge, C. A. Marvin, E. J. Dunning, J. H. Foster, F. H. Clark, C. W. Ballard.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The seventh commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday, May 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the Graduating Class, and the annual prizes will be awarded.
An address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School by Luther M. Jones, Esq.; a Valedictory Oration by Ebenezer B. Converse, Esq., and an Address before the Graduating Class by Hon. Charles P. Kirkland.
The members of the bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., Pres. Columbia Col.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MYERS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.,
Is now open. House and grounds ample and attractive; the country (thirty miles east of New-York) remarkably healthful and beautiful; pupils received for the Summer or the year. For circulars, address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $[illegible] per session of five months.
T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH LADY, whose French education has rendered her thoroughly conversant with the language of that country, and who is a first-class musician, would like to engage during the Summer months with a family whose daughters wish to devote their mornings to the study of music, vocal or instrumental, painting in water colors and English and French literature. Salary not an object where she would have the privilege of forming a class of young ladies for the above studies. The highest City references given. Address L. J., Box No. 130, Sing Sing Post-office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF former pupils of Nazareth Hall on FRIDAY, June 8. All who purpose attending will please address Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $60 per quarter; vacation in October. For full particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$30 TO $40 PER TERM OF TEN WEEKS—Board and instruction to scholars under 12, including books and all expenses. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 34 West 23d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, ABLE TO TEACH English and French (her parents were French) wishes to find a situation in a family as governess to young children. Write or apply to Miss D., Prof. R. [illegible]'s house, No. 50 East 24th-st., to whom she refers.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES a position as companion to a lady, or as governess to children; would sew and teach English and music. Address W. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
First night of
CHARLES DILLON.
Mr. Wheatley has unfeigned satisfaction in announcing that he has been able to effect an engagement with the truly
GREAT AND ORIGINAL TRAGEDIAN,
CHARLES DILLON,
commencing
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, MAY 16,
when he will appear in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The play produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
will be unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, R. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
BELPHEGOR
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ... J. H. SELWYN
WEDNESDAY, May 16,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
AND UNEQUALED CAST.
Acknowledged by all
THE MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
but which must positively be withdrawn after
THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
to allow for the production of other novelties.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who made her first appearance in America as
GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and will on this occasion say farewell in the same character, with other entertainments.
MONDAY EVENING, May 21, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
In active preparation,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of Gayler's thrilling Drama, written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled the
CONNIE SOOGAH,
OR
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
presented with its great cast and beautiful scenery, including
THE SEA-GULL ROCK, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
FINGALL'S CAVE,
CASCADE AND DEVIL'S BASIN IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS CORNEY McGRATH, with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS NELLY NOLAN, with the favorite song of "Acington Green," and a new Irish jig.
MADAME PONISI AS ELSIE OF THE GLEN.
Lover's beautiful Irish drama of
RORY O'MORE
is in active rehearsal, with new scenery, appointments and a powerful cast, and will be produced
ON MONDAY NEXT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

BRYANT'S!
Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
Brilliant success of the astonishing aerial
ELEPHANT! ELEPHANT!! ELEPHANT!!!
Dan Bryant and Seymour in their world-renowned scene
LES MISERABLES! OUR AFRICAN POLKA!!
The Nerves, Tyrolean Galoots, Black Chemist,
U. S. Mail! Ten minutes at the Academy,
Plantation Festival—How are you, Greenbacks?

LAUGHING GAS.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES will inhale the gas at Dr. COLTON'S Exhibition THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute. Admission 25 cents.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr.,
"THE BATTLE STORY,"
"LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO,"
and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—24th-st., next door to the Fifth-av. Hotel. First appearance of Mr. G. W. H. Griffin. New acts, burlesques, &c. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A CONCERT tour, a lady vocalist; must be attractive and a thorough musician. Apply in person, to FRANK RIVERS & CO., Dramatic Agents, No. 25 West Houston-st., N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.—THE FINE SALE OF BRONZES and marble statuary will be continued this day, at 11 o'clock, by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER, in their Gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS.

PROF. HENRY SCHROEDER DESIRES to inform his friends and the public that he has taken rooms at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs, and will receive pupils for the piano, violin, guitar and singing, at moderate terms. Apply between 12 M. and 3 P. M. Also for sale, two fine 7-octave pianos at a bargain.

A COLORED LADY HAVING MUCH experience in playing the piano-forte for soirees, dansantes, matinees, &c., would like engagement as pianist at some watering place for the season; the best of references given as to qualifications, &c. Address for one week E. V. HENDERSON, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave piano-forte, $[illegible]; overstrung bass, iron frame, Knabe & Co., makers; 6½-octave rosewood piano-forte, $150; one rosewood Chickering piano-forte, 6-octave, $150; several others very low. No. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANOS, &C.—SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano for $150; one almost new for $225; [illegible] watches, jewelry, blank books, [illegible] &c., to let for storage [illegible] advances [illegible] T. S. JONES, No. 62 Ann-st.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. [illegible] 2d-av., both corners of [illegible]-st.

19 PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP—MUST be sold this week; one for $50, $85, $115; one 7-octave rosewood, $175; new 7-octave, $275. Pianos to rent or sold on installments, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS.—STEEDMAN'S IMPROVED OVERstrung iron frame pianos, at greatly reduced prices, fully warranted for five years; a first-class second-hand piano for sale, $175. No. 77 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made. Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—AN ALTO FOR AN EPISCOPAL quartette choir. Address MUSIC, Box No. 139 Times Office.

PIANO TO RENT.—A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD piano to rent, to a private family only. Apply at No. 149 East 16th-st.

PARLOR ORGAN—FOUR STOPS, WITH SET [illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Large Gathering at Jones' Wood Yesterday—Speech of James Stephens—The History of the Fenian Organization.

Yesterday noon was the hour announced for the grand reception to be given by the Fenians of Manhattan at Jones' Wood to Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, the chief organizer of the Irish Republic, so called. As early as 10 o'clock the crowded avenue cars and the unusual number of pedestrians wending northward told of something unusual in that direction. Long before noon several thousand persons, of both sexes, had paid their fifty cents admission fee or presented the pasteboard pledge that they had already done so at the entrance gates, lining themselves, as they entered, along the drives or mounting the hill-tops that they might be sure to see the redoubtable chief who, it was alleged, braved the dangers of an escape from Ireland through Saxon bayonets that he might, by the virtue of his presence, bring together into a peaceful unit the now contending factions of the Fenians.

Numerous as the crowd within the enclosure was, the unwashed multitude outside was myriad strong. By those to whom the halcyon days of Donnybrook were yet a fond remembrance, it might have been fancied that the Fair had emigrated, with all the varied shades and shapes of human nature wont to tenant it. Groups knotted themselves around peripatetic lung-testers, fig dealers, venders of ginger-crackers, oranges, peanuts, cigars, with Connecticut skin and cabbage vials, and gentlemen of fierce forensic utterance, who called upon each patriotic Fenian in the crowd "just to take his seat and learn his fighting weight for tuppence."

By noon at least 5,000 people had gathered in the neighborhood of the Jones' Wood Hotel, impatient for the arrival of Mr. STEPHENS, discussing his merits, his wonderful escape and the probability of his soldiering powers being called into successful exercise in the repairs so vitally necessary to the brotherhood here if it is to hold together much longer. Athletic lookouts had ascended the trees in all directions, while other athletes, quite a numerous band, were employed in the pleasant locomotion of barrels of lager, which flowed into the gates in an endless stream of brewery carts. From the multitude of these rotund receptacles of malt swill and bad hope which disappeared behind the various altars devoted to the Teutonic Bacchus, it was evident that many who were deprived on Sunday of their usual Summer moistener were soothing their disappointed palates with libations anything but homeopathic in quantity. It has been said that the Celtic and Teutonic races have but few tastes in common. Had our Teutonic friends but seen how Patrick laid into the lager yesterday, all doubts of German metaphysicians as to the Mosaic history of creation, and the common origin, in Adam and his spouse, of Celts and Teutons, would have disappeared forever. There was none of the "ardent," that we saw, disposed of upon the grounds, but of this, in variety of coloring, specific gravity and temperature, there was a heavy supply within doors, in the less combustive region of the hotel. The approach to this sanctorum was, however, no easy matter; nothing short of a policeman's or a reporter's shield or a Fenian badge of the higher order having any inspiring effect upon the sentries who barred the approaches to the building with crossed bayonets.

In the committee room of the hotel a number of the more prominent members of the Brotherhood had gathered, among them Judge CONNELLY, T. B. GAFNEY, of Albany; Col. BURNS, JOHN RAFFERTY, Col. KELLY, Senator MEARNY, Mr. SULLIVAN, of the *Irish People*, and others; but still more prominent than any of these was Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, the centre of a group of admiring Fenians, who looked upon the hero as if they would like to have him for awhile above the clouds on Slievenamon. Gen. RUGGLES and Col. REILLY, of Gen. SHERIDAN's staff, were also present, and several other gentlemen in United States uniform with shoulder straps.

The impatience of the crowd around the hotel began to find vent in explosive funny things as 1 o'clock came and went, and still no STEPHENS. Repeated cries were heard for a speech from somebody, and had it not been that the day was hot, and frequent recurrence to the Temples of Beer kept changing the individuality of the crowd, it is possible that somebody would have had to say something which was not upon a programme which ignored everybody but deaf mutes and Mr. STEPHENS.

At about 1:30 o'clock tumultuous yells from the top of the hill announced the advent of the "Conquering Hero." In a carriage behind "two prancing steeds" Mr. STEPHENS appeared, accompanied by two gentlemen friends, with an escort of a hundred or more of the Brotherhood. His reception by the crowd was sufficiently enthusiastic to gratify the utmost yearning in that direction. Such was the severe handling to which the little gentleman was subjected on his way from the carriage to the hotel door that at one time there was but the shadow of a hope in many minds that enough of him would be left together to make a speech.

As Mr. STEPHENS was working his doubtful way, and the yells were truly ravenous around him, the unwashed outside the fence could bear their absence from the scene no longer, and wood gave way to flesh and blood, which poured in with one tremendous roar, swelling the crowd from ten to at least fourteen thousand.

Having withstood the onset of the thousands of lusty hand-shakers, and the other thousands of more poetical taste who would have taken a lock of his hair and been satisfied, Mr. STEPHENS entered under an archway of banners, sunbursts and stars and stripes innumerable, in fraternal relationship with each other. At the end of this arch he was saluted in most unmilitary fashion by several ladies who had lain in wait for him from an early hour, and took what got and went home with it.

Rescued from the daughters of Venus by the sons of Mars, he was escorted to the committee-rooms, where he was introduced to Gen. HOOKER, who welcomed him cordially, and who was thanked in return by Mr. STEPHENS for the honor done him. Introduced to many others present, Mr. STEPHENS addressed to each some pleasant word of thanks with all the suavity in mode truly ascribed to him.

The following letter from Gen. SANDFORD reached our reporter about this time:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, May 15, 1866.

COLONEL: I perceive by the newspapers of this morning, that your regiment is expected or directed to parade to-day in connection with the Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood.

This, if so, is entirely wrong; no such parade should take place of troops organized under the laws of the State and bearing arms, and wearing uniforms provided by the State. I trust that, upon receipt of this note, you at once countermand the parade.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-Gen.
To Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, Ninety-ninth Regiment.

Lieut. Col. DOWNEY, to whom the command of the regiment, in the absence of Col. O'MAHONEY, had devolved, refused to comply with the order contained in this letter, his men being already under orders for the avowed purpose of drilling in the woods, to prohibit which Col. DOWNEY did not recognize Gen. SANDFORD's right.

At half-past two o'clock, preceded by a company of the Ninety-ninth N. Y. S. M., and followed by his friends, Mr. STEPHENS walked through an avenue of excited people—a seething multitude of men, sunburnt with long waiting and faces fiery in the screaming outburst of their enthusiasm. Having reached the platform with much difficulty, a path being made by the police, whose good humor and hard work throughout the day was the theme of universal commendation, Mr. STEPHENS was introduced amidst enthusiastic cries to the crowd before the platform, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JAMES STEPHENS.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND: Toward the close of December, 1857, a young Irishman called at my residence in Dublin, bringing me letters from Col. O'MAHONY and the late Col. DOHENY. He had also an oral communication to make, and all was to the effect that an organization had been established in America, of which MICHAEL DOHENY was the appointed chief, and I was requested to start an organization, and direct it, in Ireland. At that time the cause of Ireland was so low at home, as well as abroad in all the world, that few men of any brain or any position could be got to take part in it. They did not know the people. The Irish people, then as ever, were sound. [Three cheers for "The Irish People."] Their hearts were in the right place, and they only required to be shown what to do—to find the men in whom they could have confidence—to go to work for that eternal cause of Ireland which is as fresh as ever in their hearts to-day. [Cheers. Voices—"They did find the man." "We have got him."] My knowledge of the country was very extensive. On my return to Ireland after over seven years of exile, the first thing I did was to travel throughout the country in every direction to know the people and see what could be done; I devoted a whole year to that, during which year I travelled over thirty-five hundred miles on foot. [Voice: "Were you ever in Tipperary?"] Yes, often. This is not a spot of it from Slievenamon to Ballindeary that I do not know. [Cheers.] You know the words of THOMAS DAVIS:

"From Carrick streets to Shannon shore,
From Slievenamon to Ballindeary."

[Great applause.] You see I know it. [Laughter.] With this knowledge of the people I conscientiously answered the letters of my friends in America, and on certain conditions undertook to raise a force of ten thousand men in three months in Ireland. [Voice: "Glory to yer sowl, owl fellah."] I undertook to do no more at that time. The conditions were two-fold; first that I should have the absolute direction of the organization. I believe you know it was a conspiracy, and a conspiracy in Ireland. I believe it utterly impossible for any oppressed nationality to organize such a power as could effect its independence without a conspiracy, and without one man having the supreme control over that conspiracy. For that reason, and for that reason alone, in the interest of the movement I engaged to initiate, I deemed it necessary to make that a first condition—that I should have the supreme control of the organization. The second condition was that I should be supplied with a certain sum of money monthly for the three first months; after which time, after having organized ten thousand men, I meant to have made other proposals. I sent a trusted friend, who has since been in an Irish prison, to America on that occasion with my answer, and on the 17th of March, 1858, he returned. He had found no organization in America, only a few devoted men, at the head of whom was MICHAEL DOHENY, who had held together against all circumstances in America, and endeavored to keep the Irish people alive and powerful there. Such as they were then—these twenty or thirty men accepted my conditions, and sent me a paper indorsing—so far as they could indorse it—my action in Ireland. On the 17th of March, then, 1858, I began the organization in Ireland of a conspiracy, as I have said it was; and to be a member of that conspiracy it was necessary to take an oath. You have heard a great deal on the subject of this oath, but perhaps you have not heard my real reason for making it an essential condition of membership. I had been in the movement in '48 with SMITH O'BRIEN, and I found that when we had one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred men around us, if we happened to meet in any place with a clergyman who happened to be opposed to the movement, and spoke against it, he was able to scatter our forces. This was because the people had not got the necessary training. It was necessary to make the people, in my mind, distinguish between the two-fold character of the priest and clergymen of all classes—the temporal and the spiritual character, and we have invariably inculcated on our friends the duty of giving obedience, love, devotion to their clergy in their spiritual character, and in their temporal character simply to look on them as citizens. [Cheers.] Without this training, you never could have a force in Ireland on which you could rely. We then made the oath a condition of membership, and we have continued to make it so, and it shall never be changed. [Applause.] The first instalment of the money sent me from America was ninety pounds, and was received on the 17th of March, 1858, and the second instalment was to have reached me a month from that, but the months of of April, May and June went by without my having received anything. I had to send out my trusted friend a second time to state the case. The report he brought of the organization to New-York was favorably received, but as there was no organization in America at the time, he found it very difficult to get the necessary funds. They came to me in small instalments. I continued to work, however, drawing on the resources of my friends at home in Ireland—for this I want to make you understand, that for every dollar contributed in this country the men at home have contributed ten. [Cheers.] Finding by the month of September that the promises made to me remained unfulfilled, and knowing that I had organized more than ten times the force I had undertaken to do, I felt the necessity of coming to America to lay the foundation of our work here. In September, 1858, I arrived in New-York, and I had a great many difficulties to contend with here, of which difficulties I do not care to speak at present though, if necessary, I shall make them all known to you. [Voices, "Let's hear them."] Not now, I have too many other points to touch on. At length, however, I was allowed to go to work in America and the first man I enrolled on this continent, and one of the first, was Gen. CORCORAN. [Great cheering.] At that time the organization in America was a secret society as well as in Ireland. It has been found proper to change it here since; it has been changed, but whether for the better or not the future only can tell. I traveled through the States and laid the foundation of this organization. On my return to New-York, a document was drawn up conferring on me the supreme control of this organization at home and abroad. [Cheers. Voice, "So it shall be."] Mind, in America as well as in Ireland, in Australia—everywhere our race can be found. [Cheers. Voice, "You are the foundation stone."] It was only after a residence of three or four months in the States that I was allowed to go to work, and as they were impatient for my return in Ireland, I had only a month to devote to the organization of the work in these States, and no time at all to collect any amount of funds or any arms, or what we needed in Ireland; but all these things were promised to me. However, they did not come. I believe this is one of the points on which you want information—[cries "Yes, yes"]—the amount of support which we in Ireland have received since the beginning of the organization. Well, then, to be brief, during the first six years of this organization in America, we in Ireland have received from you about fifteen hundred pounds. [A voice, "Where did the rest of it go?" "DORAN KILLIAN!"—Laughter.] I have come to America to establish harmony in this organization, and woe to the man who says or does anything to prevent that. [Loud and continued cheering and waving of hats.] Let there be no cries against DORAN KILLIAN, JOHN O'MAHONY, SWEENEY, Col. ROBERTS—let there be no cries here against any man. If you have come here in a spirit of brotherhood, well; if you have not, woe to you and woe to Ireland. [Cheers.] Let any man who has come here to bring discord into our ranks, to widen the breach which so unhappily has been made—let such a man go home, let him go home. [Cheers.] Let him go to England, that is the place for him. [Laughter and cheers.] Let him go to the British Minister—there he will be well received, but let him not stand here with Irishmen who have sworn before God and man they will free their land or die. [Loud cheering. Voices, "That's the talk."] I for my single self have had my trials, but I have been infinitely more tried by my friends than by my foes, and men who call themselves my friends, who used to call themselves my friends and Ireland's, have proved themselves deadlier enemies to Ireland and to me than British tyranny could ever do. [Cheers.] But I must not anticipate; I speak to you in a spirit of brotherhood; I want to have you united; I want to have all our race together in this work like brothers, like Irishmen, like patriots; and any man or body of men who prevent this union, I, here to-day, in the face of you all and in the name of Ireland, brand them as traitors to Ireland and enemies of our race. [Loud cheers.] Your motto to-day should be union; that is what we want; every man must give up his selfish, shortsighted opinions, and come into this great brotherhood. [Voice—they will have to do it.] You can make it to be done; you are the people, you are the power; you can make men, you can direct men, you can force men into the right path even if you should find them go astray from it; the duty is on you to do it; you must do it. To come back to the thread of this narrative, for it is more of a narrative, and I meant it to be so, than a speech; for the six first years of this organization, as I said, we in Ireland received about fifteen hundred pounds; we were driven almost back on our own resources, and I am sincerely sorry to-day that we did not trust to our own resources alone, and that we ever looked to America for anything whatever. [Cheers.] For the dissensions which I find in your ranks to-day, the way I find you split up, the amount of mistrust, of suspicion, the amount of calumny, misrepresentation and bad feeling, and bad blood, and scandals, have brought shame upon our organization that can never be redeemed except by the redemption of Ireland. [Hear, hear; cheers.] In the year 1863 I found there remained to me three courses to pursue. I had almost despaired of getting anything done from this side, and it seemed to me that I was bound to make another effort. I chose one of the best men I knew in Ireland, and sent him at once here with a statement of affairs. That man has since been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude. He is now a felon, with a felon's clothes, and doing a felon's work. The assassin, the burglar, the scoundrel, the scum of the earth, are placed by British law on the same level with this noble Irishman. [That's hard.] He was my friend, and one of the truest men our land ever reared—one of the brightest, one of the most accomplished. He was of a trusting nature, and believed the representations made to him here in America, and wrote home in great heart to his friends, all of whom his letter cheered except myself. His letter brought no cheer to me, for I had already been here, and I knew that his mission would be a failure. I knew it from his first letter. That was the first course open to me—to send this man to work here in America and await the result. His mission was a failure, and the first course was lost. The second was to establish a newspaper in Ireland, get it as wide a circulation as possible, and devote the proceeds to the working of the organization. You must know that the difficulties in raising money in Ireland are much greater than here. I say nothing as to the poverty of the people, for I would not give that as a reason at all. Poor as they are, if I could have one month's tour through that country freely as I could through these States, I could easily raise as much money as would free Ireland. But I was not free to travel through the country. It was absolutely necessary, as the head of this conspiracy, that I should move with the utmost caution. I did so, and it was because I did so that I was able to escape them so long. [Cheers.] But in a very short time I raised all the money necessary to establish the *Irish People*, a paper of which you have heard a good deal since. [Cheers.] Towards the establishment of that paper we got no assistance whatever, and as every obstacle was put in the way of its circulation, as it became dangerous for men to buy it, as not only the sale of the paper but the purchase of it brought the eye of the Government, or its satellites, on the seller and buyers, and also the landlord and employer. Every man having a large number of people in his dependence brought their influence to bear, and, I am sorry to say, also the clergy set their faces against the paper; so it was difficult to effect a large circulation. While we were struggling for this the Chicago fair was announced, and shortly afterwards an Irishman who did good service to the cause was deputed to go from Chicago to Ireland to represent the state of affairs to us. Ostensibly he went only to buy goods for the fair and receive what had been contributed, but in reality the special mission on which he came to me was this: The organization at that time he pronounced on the eve of collapse—nothing could save it from immediate ruin but my presence in America. The Committee of the Chicago Fair were desirous that I should come to the States and make certain changes in the organization, else all would fall to the ground. In this narrative I am omitting many details, because I speak to you in a spirit of conciliation. I do not wish to let one word fall from my lips to hurt any man, and if any word I say should hurt him by chance, I beg his pardon beforehand, and I say I did not mean it. [Cheers.] I came to the States—(there was considerable confusion here, owing to the swaying of the crowd)—the gentleman alluded to was Mr. HENRY CLARENCE McCARTHY—and among other things he assured me that the entire proceeds of the fair would be placed in my hands for the service of the cause in Ireland. On his representations and promises I came a second time to the States. I promised my friends in Ireland to send them on my arrival in New-York £300. On my arrival in Chicago I could send another £[illegible], and a week after my arrival in that city £1,000. [Voice, "The poor boys in New-York would make that up."] The £300 I promised from New-York I sent according to promise; also the £[illegible] and then the £1,000 from Chicago. But for a considerable time I could receive no more of the money in Chicago. There was a State Convention held at Chicago at that time. Mr. O'MAHONY attended at it, as well as all the Centres of the Western States, and Mr. O'MAHONY, on being called on to say what was the strength of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, stated that he could not claim more than ten thousand men in all. At that time we had been led to believe in Ireland, from statements in the Press and otherwise—though Mr. O'MAHONY never made the statement—that the organization was at least fifty to a hundred thousand strong in America. It was only ten thousand strong at that time, and as my object in coming to the States was to secure money and collect arms in order to bring the movement to a close as soon as possible, I felt that with so small a basis I could not effect my purpose. I felt that in Chicago on that night, and I continued to feel it for eight or ten days as I went through several of the towns of Illinois. It was only then, when I got to St. Louis, that I began to see my way, and to feel that if put in working order this organization could realize all that we required in a short time. And here I may as well say that we never required much. Those people who have told you I came after two hundred thousand men here, or for fifty thousand or twenty thousand, or even half that number, know little about me and still less about Ireland. [Cheers.] At that time we should have been perfectly satisfied with very few men. All we then wanted was war material. On my return to New-York I had certain changes to propose, which in my opinion were essential to success, and first I deemed it necessary that Mr. O'MAHONY should have a Deputy Head Centre, an able business man, who should make good certain defects in Mr. O'MAHONY; for Mr. O'MAHONY was always adverse to making direct appeals for money—and it was absolutely necessary that those appeals should be made; and he was also indisposed to go into the strange parts of this continent without invitation, and those invitations were not forthcoming. Certain other changes I deemed necessary, and these changes, I believe, effected the extraordinary improvement which was very soon visible in this organization. But that which had a real effect on the people of this continent, I believe to be a statement which I then made to them—this was in 1864—of this fact, that the organized force of Ireland, at that time, was sixty thousand men—just six times the strength of your open legal organization in America; and I made the engagement that if England went to war that year on the Danish question, that we should take the field, and that whether it was or not we should take the field in 1865. Now what the people wanted here, as well as in Ireland, was a time—a fixed time for action—not to be dragged along as you had been for years without knowing when this was to end, and on the statement made at that time I am convinced much of the progress made is to be attributed. On my return to Ireland I found that the work was in a very good state, and the report I brought back from America set them to work still harder. But still the war did not take place at that time. England fought shy as she has been fighting shy ever since the establishment of our work. She did not go to war on the Danish question, and we had a year more to wait. You held your Cincinnati Convention. About that time I wrote stating our requirements in Ireland, asking for the months of January, February, and March the sum of £1,000. I stated I should require £1,000 for the month of April alone, and for the months of June, July and August £2,500 per month. The money for January, February and March was sent to me—about £1,100. A £1,000 were sent to me for April, but I did not get a second instalment till the middle of May. The months of May, June, July and August I received none. Instead of the money which I asked for, and which if sent would have enabled us to take the field last year, two gentlemen were appointed here to come to Ireland and investigate our work. They were perfectly satisfied with the state of things in Ireland. They sent over a very favorable report, and asked for money to be sent back to us. It was agreed on at that time that the bonds of the Irish Republic should be issued on their return, and it was calculated that we should have all that was requisite by the close of the year. It so happened that one of these delegates, while in Ireland, lost certain documents. That was Mr. MEEHAN. I don't want to say one word in disparagement of Mr. MEEHAN to-day, and I wish that no friend of mine may do so. But while I am desirous not to say anything against Mr. MEEHAN here, it is absolutely necessary that the fact should be known that the loss of these documents by him was the immediate occasion of the arrests of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland. [Groans.] Not a word, gentlemen, I beg of you. It is not in that spirit that I wish to speak to you. I will not have anybody here say a word against Mr. MEEHAN. I have myself written against him; but if I have wronged him, I will be very happy to make him ample reparation if he will only favor me with a visit. I have sent invitations to all those gentlemen—Gen. SWEENY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MEEHAN and others—to come and see me, but I am very sorry to say that up to this time very few of them have come. The fault has not been on my side. I have made all the advances I could make, compatibly with my sense of duty and dignity. [Applause.] Well, to return to my narrative. The arrests were made, and the Government said triumphantly that all was over in Ireland. But so far was that from being the fact, that never was harder work or more work done in Ireland than immediately after those arrests. I was free myself, and while free I am not used to be idle. [Cheers.] Shortly afterward the Government saw the necessity of proclaiming every county in Ireland, one after another, because they felt that the work was going on strongly, and that the only things we wanted, arms and munitions of war, were coming into the country, and that they could not prevent them from coming in. The men who were in the service of the Irish Republic were able to baffle them and get into the country whatever they required; and what they were able to do then, they are able to do to-day. [Great cheering.] There are those who say that even if we had arms we could not get them into Ireland. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived in that way. Let no man persuade you that we cannot get what we require into Ireland if we have means to purchase our requirements. [A Voice—"That has been a damper to us."] Let us have the requisite funds and we can get war material into the country, and men too, if we require men. I think that my opinion—I, who have lived in Ireland and worked for Ireland all my life—I think, I say, that my opinion on this subject ought to be worth more than the opinions of people who have not seen Ireland since the greenness of their youth. Well, my friends were arrested. You know how they conducted themselves. The bearing of those prisoners has never been surpassed by the bearing of any men in any country. And they bore themselves so nobly because they had faith still—faith in the organization which they knew to be so powerful at home, and also faith that the promises so often and so solemnly made to them by the people here would be kept. When the counties were proclaimed, the British Press—how shall I designate that Press? I believe it to be the vilest in the world, unless, indeed, it be the viler Press of Ireland, which may be fairly described as the journalistic excrement of England. [Laughter.] When the counties were proclaimed the British Press again boasted that the organization was suppressed in Ireland; but only a few weeks afterward the Lord Lieutenant wrote that pressing letter, which you must have read, calling on the Government to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act. You know the wholesale arrests that followed the suspension of that act. Again the Government and their Press thought to make the world believe that we were suppressed in Ireland. That was the third time, but we were suppressed then at last. But I tell you that *the organization in Ireland to-day is stronger than it ever has been*, stronger in numbers, in discipline, in all the requirements of an army, save only war material. The organization in Ireland, toward the close of last year, numbered 200,000 men. [Great cheering.] Of that force 50,000 men were thoroughly drilled, with a large proportion of men who had seen war, who had smelt powder on the battle-field, veterans, in short. Fifty thousand more are partially drilled men. The other 100,000 are undrilled; but if there is a man among you who thinks that 50,000 Irishmen thoroughly drilled, and 50,000 more partially drilled, to begin with, would not constitute a force sufficient to meet anything that England could bring against us in Ireland, then indeed he is woefully ignorant of the available resources of England. What army could be brought against us in Ireland by England? What is the military force in Ireland at present? There are now in Ireland some 20,000 to 22,000 men. There are in the United Kingdom, as it is called, some 37,000 effective men. It would take England thirty or forty days to concentrate 30,000 or 40,000 men in Ireland. It would take her three months to concentrate 70,000; and it is very likely that she would never be able to concentrate a larger force there. [A voice—"That she may never be able!" Laughter and cheers.] Of our force, we could concentrate in Ireland, on four or five given points, 100,000 men in twenty-four hours. [Cheers.] From the middle of September last year to the end of December, all we wanted in Ireland was arms to put into the hands of our men. The men were there; we only wanted arms. But in that hour—the very hour of our strength at home—there came to Ireland the melancholy news of your disruption here. Still, we held on. We did not think it possible that any body of men could be found on this continent to withhold from the people of Ireland, in that supreme hour of her need and peril, the succor they had so solemnly pledged themselves to give; and it was because I could not bring myself to believe this that I had made up my mind to get myself arrested, even if the Government had not succeeded in arresting me before I was ready. I determined to be arrested because I felt bound to take action last year, and I thought that if I devoted myself to the cause so far as to go voluntarily into a prison, you on this side would feel bound and driven to give us what we wanted. [Cheers.] However, before the time at which I had decided to take that step in case I did not hear favorable news from this side, the Government discovered my residence and I was arrested. I suppose you would all like to know how I got out of prison. [Laughter and great enthusiasm.] Well, it did not require any extraordinary effort on my part, for, with the force of true hearts that were around that prison in Dublin it would not have been possible for the Government though the walls had been adamant, and though it had a whole regiment stationed within those walls, to keep me there. [Applause.] To my friends outside of Dublin, then, I refer you for the manner in which they effected my escape. [Laughter.] That was the time of our greatest power in Ireland. If at any time between the 24th of November and the end of December you had sent to Ireland a small force, or even a few superior officers, with the necessary war material, I do believe as firmly as I believe in my own existence that Ireland would be an independent country to-day. But you all know what took place. However, my mind was made up not to leave Dublin, so I remained in Dublin City nearly four months after my escape from prison. [Cheers.] At length I had an invitation from Mr. O'MAHONY and others to come to this country; the organization here, it was said, required my presence. The evening after I received that invitation, I called some of my most devoted friends around me to hold council, and see if, before I should determine to start for America, something might not be done at home, even without your assistance. But it was determined that evening without asking for my voice; the majority determined to defer action yet awhile, and it was then, and then only, that I decided on coming to the States. That course once decided upon, I, or rather my friends, for I was in their hands, set about its execution, and it is to them, and not to any effort of my own, that everything is due. This departure from Ireland was much more difficult and attended by much more incident than the escape from prison; but I do not care to dwell upon it now; I want to come to the object of my visit to America. You know by this time what it is—to reconcile parties here, to effect a union between them, such a union as will give us very speedily all that we want for the freedom of Ireland. [Great cheering. "Hear, hear."] I find the organization here [illegible], and, as I have already said, ill feeling and bad feeling among the members. Still, from what the people have shown me since my arrival in the States, I believe that I can effect enough for all our purposes. [Applause.] It will give me the greatest possible pleasure, and it will give Ireland, it will give the men who are now pining in prison, and the men who are standing up in the face of all difficulties at home; it will give them all infinite pleasure to see the heads of all parties here coming together. As I have already said, I have made advances for that purpose, and as far as I recollect, I have not let fall a single word that could fairly hurt any of these gentlemen. I did expect that Col. ROBERTS would act like Mr. O'MAHONY. I believe it was patriotic and wise on the part of Mr. O'MAHONY to give in his resignation, and I believe it would be patriotic and wise on the part of Mr. ROBERTS to do the same. If that had been done, and if Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. O'MAHONEY had appeared on this platform to-day, forgiving one another, forgetting the past, stretching forth the hand of brotherhood one to the other, and calling on the men who have supported them to work together for the cause: if both those gentlemen were here to stand by me and endorse me to-day, I believe that in a single month our organization would be ten times as powerful as it has ever been, and the freedom of Ireland would be a certain thing. [Loud cries of "Never mind them—" "We don't care for either of them."] As I said before, I have not let fall a single word to hurt any of those gentlemen, and I will not listen to any. I have great respect for Mr. ROBERTS, and I have great respect for Mr. O'MAHONY. I respect every man who has worked in this cause until he is proved to be dishonest. When once a man is proved to be dishonest I am done with him forever. [Tremendous cheering.] But with them I will not say, and I beg that you will not say, a word to hurt any man. Here now publicly, before the Irish people, I once more, in a friendly and fraternal spirit, invite these gentlemen, the heads of all parties in the organization, to come to me while I remain in New-York, and endeavor to come to an understanding. [Great cheering and cries of "That's the talk."] And I call upon the Irish people here and throughout the earth—for I believe that the words I pronounce here to-day, though simply spoken, shall be read wherever members of our race are to be found—I call upon our whole race to rise up against any man, any body of men who attempt to stand before Ireland and this essential union of parties to-day. [Applause.] I appeal to you by all you hold dear; by the memory of that land so fair, so full of sorrow, yet so resolute, so pure, so enlightened as it is to-day, to work without ceasing for this great necessity—union. Yes, I say enlightened, for I claim for Ireland at this hour more true republican light and devotion to republican principles than are to be found amongst the same number of people in any country on earth. [Applause.] Or, if there be any more such enlightenment, it must be here on this Republican continent; but I do say here, and I say it deliberately, aware that it will be read in France and other lands that are also very dear to me—for France I do love [great cheering]—I say that not there, nor in any other land in Europe, is there so much political and republican enlightenment as there is to be found in Ireland to-day. I say that we are worthy of liberty, and that we are able to win that liberty if you do not deceive us in every way. I meant to say if you do not disappoint us in every way; but indeed I may let the first word stand, for if you disappoint us *now* you will truly betray us. And you must disappoint us, and so you must betray us, if you are not united. Unity of action is the grand essential to-day. Every man of you must aim at it, must labor for it, must think of nothing else, must not rest day or night until you have attained it.

Countrymen and friends of Ireland, for very important reasons I will not extend my remarks to you to-day, but through the press and otherwise you shall hear from me again. I again urge upon you that unity of action is what we require, because without it you cannot fulfil your promises to Ireland. Unless you unite the Irish people are sure to be disappointed and disheartened, this organization is sure to break up, and an eternal stain will rest upon our National character; but worst of all, our whole race will surely be exterminated. ["No, no."] I tell you it is a certain thing that the Irish people will disappear from the soil of Ireland in a very short time, if you do not now come forward and help us to free ourselves. If this movement end in failure, then the doom of your race is sealed. Believing that harmony is our greatest need to-day, I have in my ways cut short this address so as to avoid such subjects as in might in any way prevent us from attaining it. Once more, my friends, I repeat that I stretch forth my hands to meet the hands of any and all men who will come and labor with me to effect this unity; and once more I call upon upon you to let no man or body of men stand between it and us; but effect it, secure it, and as sure as I address you to-day we will take the field in Ireland this very year, and I do believe that taking it as it shall be taken, we will make our land free. [Great cheering.]

Brothers, as my great object is to effect a union between all parties, I deem it wise that no other gentlemen should address you on this occasion, I will now retire.

At the close of his address, Mr. STEPHENS returned to the hotel, followed by an immense crowd, who waited long after for his re-appearance. Shortly after, he showed himself at the rear window of the hotel, drawn there by the drill exhibition of the New-York State Volunteer Cadets, which he applauded earnestly; and on the little fellows filing underneath the window, spoke a few kind and complimentary words to them.

By five o'clock the large crowd had dwindled down to a few hundreds, who waited still, and listened to the eloquent outpourings of a print-seller, who offered the likeness of the distinguished Fenian, taken from the life, for five cents only; the likeness in question being striking only in the uncovered regions of benevolence, veneration, and self-esteem.

In half an hour Mr. STEPHENS left, accompanied by his friend, and following him the faithful who had lingered; and following these, the peanuts, the oranges, the pop-guns, the owners of the lung-testers, the proprietors of the weighing-machines, and the Israelitish owners of the tenantless homes of pure Habanas.

ZENO BURNHAM PARDONED.

He is First Put Into the Prison Hospital Afflicted with Pulmonary Consumption—His Life said to be in Imminent Danger—Representations to Gov. Fenton—The Appeal to the General Term—Movements of Burnham's Friends—Burnham in the City.

At the February Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, ZENO BURNHAM was put on trial on a charge of having defrauded a lady of the sum of $1,030 by misrepresentations as to a quantity of furniture alleged to have been purchased by her at one of BURNHAM's mock auctions. Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD, in his opening of the case, unfolded a story of unparalleled cruelty and of undoubted fraud, which he followed up promptly by testimony which sustained every allegation which he had made. Up to that time District-Attorney HALL had made repeated attempts to have BURNHAM brought to justice for his swindling operations, but had failed owing to a mistaken interpretation of the law, or a weakness in the law regulating public auctions. But a clause having been discovered in an old statute which was still binding and in full force, he took the first complaint against BURNHAM, thereafter, and had him indicted by a competent Grand Jury, and the case was brought to trial, with Ex-Recorder SMITH, CHARLES S. SPENCER and ROBERT D. HOLMES all acting as counsel for the accused.

Previous to this time BURNHAM had defied the law and its administrators, being thoroughly convinced that however much his conduct might be exposed before the public, there was nothing to hinder him from pursuing his traffic and repeating his frauds. His counsel made long speeches in the summing up of the case at the trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, dealing out attacks upon the Press for publishing the news of the day and the records of crime, particularly that in which their client was more immediately interested. All sorts of exceptions were taken and objections filed during the progress of the case. Mr. BEDFORD, the Assistant District-Attorney, was charged with being young, reckless and inexperienced. The Jury was appealed to as men of honor who valued their reputations, and who properly esteemed the ramparts which the law had thrown around the dignified and upright citizen, and warned not to commit the mistake of doing an injustice. After this appeal little was left for Mr. BEDFORD to do but to ask the Jury to obey the counsels of the lawyers for the prisoner. He observed, however, that the profession of ZENO BURNHAM was one of iniquity; it lived, thrived and prospered on deception, and like all superstructures which had no substantial foundation, it must fall, and in that case it would be one of utter annihilation to the man whose whole life as an auctioneer had been one of constant imposture. He added: "Gentlemen, among the witnesses introduced by the prisoner was his aged and feeble mother, and the old lady was compelled to swear that she lived in the house No. 44 West Sixteenth-street; that she attended the sales with her bonnet on, and sometimes bid. This, gentlemen, is the last link in the chain of this wretched and degraded man's infamy—to bring his aged mother here to sustain him in his iniquity, and to prove by her that she is kept in the house as a decoy. Remember, gentlemen, you have a duty to perform; the community are looking with more than ordinary interest to your verdict. If you acquit this man, then you necessarily say, in the same breath, to the rest of the fraternity, 'Go and and do likewise!' ZENO BURNHAM, the king of mock auctioneers, is on trial; dethrone him and his people fall. There is something so mean and contemptible in the surroundings of his miserable business, that the man on trial, if he have left a sense of shame, we would think his face would crimson under the gaze of the people now in this Court."

Judge BARNARD in charging the Jury took occasion to say that the aspersions made by the prisoner's counsel in their speeches against the Court, the Mayor and Police Captains, of a conspiracy against BURNHAM were entirely groundless.

The Jury, after being charged, were absent one hour, when they returned with a verdict of guilty. For the first time ZENO BURNHAM's head sank and he wept. His counsel endeavored to stave off the sentence, but District-Attorney HALL persisted in his motion for sentence.

The Judge said that if he had reason to believe there was a chance for a new trial, he would grant a stay of proceedings. He then sentenced BURNHAM (Feb. 16) to hard labor in the State Prison for two years [illegible].

BURNHAM could have saved himself by refunding the $1,030 which he [illegible] to undergo a trial.

Subsequent to his going to Sing Sing, his counsel took an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, arguments to be heard in June next, when, if the decision of Judge BARNARD was wrong, the judgment would undoubtedly have been set aside, and the prisoner ordered to a new trial, which might have resulted in his acquittal.

Meantime, it is asserted by BURNHAM's friends, he became suddenly afflicted with pulmonary consumption, and the prison officials suspended him from labor and placed him in the hospital, where he remained. Certificates to this effect were obtained, and affidavits setting forth that he had been improperly tried and unjustly sentenced; that his life was in peril if he was to be compelled to complete his term of imprisonment, were prepared, and by Mr. G. L. STEWART presented to Gov. FENTON, who was urged, for the sake of humanity, to save this man's life and pardon him. Such was the pressure brought to bear in reference to BURNHAM's case, that the Governor, without conferring with the Court or the District-Attorney, granted the pardon, and ZENO BURNHAM was released from the State Prison, and is understood to have come down to the City on Monday night in company with the gentlemen immediately interested in procuring his release.

The lady who had been defrauded out of the $1,030, called upon the District-Attorney at his office yesterday morning, and [illegible] BURNHAM had been pardoned and was in the City. This was the first intimation of the affair which had reached that office. She [illegible] that she had been approached by some person in the interest of ZENO BURNHAM yesterday morning and asked to sign a certain paper ostensibly to relieve Gov. FENTON from any blame in the granting of the pardon, her signature to be the condition on which she would receive her money back again. She was advised to use her own pleasure in the matter.

Subsequently Mr. GEORGE W. WINGATE, attorney for the lady in question, attended to the matter and secured the $1,030, as well as his own fees in the case. It was stated that the whole arrangement connected with the securing of BURNHAM's release from the State Prison is a fraud as bad as the one for which he was sent there, and that it has cost him some $12,000. In what way this has been used is not stated, but as his own friends make the statement, it is for the public to judge what it is worth to have friends in a dilemma.

ZENO BURNHAM, in company with Mrs. FOX, a person in some way related to him, were seen together at No. 115 West Eleventh-street, one of his places of business, yesterday, when he was looking as hearty and healthy as if he had never been assailed by that enemy of the race—pulmonary consumption. At the time when BURNHAM was sentenced to the State Prison, the community regarded the result of the trial as just, and the punishment accorded richly merited. They thought that the mock auction business had received a final blow. Now another era in connection with the case is recorded, and the people have another opportunity of reviewing their past judgment. Whether they agree to sustain the judgment of the Court or not, ZENO BURNHAM is at large.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Steamship Virginia to Come Up—The Mortuary Report—Gov. Fenton's Proclamation—Sprinkling Broadway—Gas—Other Matters.

After the reading of the minutes at the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Attorney BLISS reported that the number of orders for the abatement of nuisances had reached 10,300, and that the code of ordinances, having now been published two weeks, has taken effect.

Dr. SWINBURNE presented the following letter:

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: The *Virginia* arrived here on the 19th of April. Her passengers were all transferred to the hospital-ship and the hulk *Illinois*, by the 2d of April. On the 7th of May, 180 of those who were the cleanest, and had not suffered at all from sickness, were sent back to the *Virginia* from the *Illinois*, the former vessel having, in the meantime, been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated several times, fore and aft. There has been no sickness of any kind on board the *Virginia* since the 22d of April. Taking all this into consideration and looking at the time the ship has been in quarantine—now nearly a month—I think the Board of Health ought to feel themselves justified in allowing her to come to the City with the passengers now on board.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.
Dr. SWINBURNE, Health-Office, New-York.

Dr. SWINBURNE suggested that the crew, who had not been infected, be permitted to navigate the steamship up to the City, and Drs. PARKER, STONE and CRANE concurred, with the understanding that the ship is to be thoroughly fumigated, and that the passengers are to be transferred to hulks and detained for the present, and that none of their clothing is to be brought up. The *Virginia* is to come up on Friday or Saturday next.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, of deaths in this City from foul air and other diseases, for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th inst.:

WARDS.	Small pox.	Cholera.	From Foul-air Diseases.	Death by Accident.	Total.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	—	—	3	—	10	9,832
Second	—	—	—	—	—	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	3,367
Fourth	—	—	1	1	11	17,352
Fifth*	—	—	—	6	10	18,215
Sixth	1	—	4	—	17	19,754
Seventh	—	—	3	1	17	36,964
Eighth	—	—	2	—	11	30,096
Ninth	—	—	3	—	[illegible]	38,504
Tenth	—	—	4	—	21	31,537
Eleventh	1	—	2	—	20	58,953
Twelfth†	—	—	10	—	20	28,259
Thirteenth	—	—	—	—	9	[illegible]
Fourteenth	—	—	1	—	17	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	1	9	25,672
Sixteenth	—	—	5	1	28	41,972
Seventeenth	—	—	7	2	33	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	4	1	23	47,613
Nineteenth‡	1	—	28	—	[illegible]	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	3	3	35	61,884
Twenty-first §	—	—	2	6	[illegible]	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	7	1	19	47,361
Total	3	—	84	23	432	726,386

* Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
† Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
‡ Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§ Includes Bellevue Hospital.

First Ward—Castle Garden, 1 death.
Fifth Ward—New-York Hospital, 6 deaths.
Ninth Ward—St. Vincent's Hospital, 3 deaths.
Twelfth Ward—Ward's Island Emigrant Refuge, 16 deaths; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Nursery Hospital, 7.
Nineteenth Ward—Almshouse, 21 deaths; Charity Hospital, 21; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Colored Home, 3; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1.
Twenty-first Ward—Bellevue Hospital, 12 deaths.

In transmitting the foregoing report Dr. HARRIS says:

"The mortality last week was equivalent to an annual death rate of [illegible] to 1,000 inhabitants. The marked decrease thus exhibited is almost exclusively confined to the list of miasmatic or foul-air diseases, which last week killed but 84 persons. Five weeks ago the same list stood at 113. Scarlatina, measles and the kinds of domestic pestilence that are usually propagated by neglect of ventilation and cleaning, have greatly diminished; but it will be noticed that tender infancy is still subjected to causes of mortality which neither open windows nor improved cleanliness of the streets have removed. Marasmus, convulsions and the diarrhœa of inanition were the chief causes of mortality in the 110 badly-nursed infants that died last week before the first anniversary of their birth. The death pressure was greatest in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The lowest death-rate was in the Fifteenth Ward. By comparing the mortality of the Sixth and Fifteenth Wards, it is seen that deaths in the former give an annual equivalent of nearly 45 to the 1,000 inhabitants, without counting its contribution to the mortality in the public institutions, while in the latter the rate was only 18 to the 1,000.

"Let me suggest that public attention be called to the fact that in presenting to the Press the weekly mortality by wards, we desire not to do injustice to those wards in which the hospitals and great charities of the City are located. In the Nineteenth Ward, for example, there were 50 deaths in the institutions, and but 14 deaths among the people. The occurrence of 23 deaths by accidents and violence, last week, would seem to be worthy of the attention of the Board; 13 of these were carriage and street accidents.

"The mortuary record of Brooklyn presents the same pleasing fact as that of New-York in respect to the entire absence of epidemic diseases, so far as can be shown by such records. If now, while the epidemic of cholera is yet distant from us, the wholesome dread of it should lead all classes of our fellow-citizens to second our official labors, the evil they dread will almost certainly be avoided."

GOV. FENTON'S PROCLAMATION.

Secretary CLARK introduced and the Board ordered on file the following document:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Monday, May 14, 1866. }

The Metropolitan Board of Health, at a regular meeting thereof, held in the City of New-York on the 4th day of May, 1866, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, and in fact there is the presence of great imminent peril to the public health in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, (created by chapter 74 of Session Laws of said State, passed February 26, 1866) by reason of impending pestilence, within the meaning of the provision in relation thereto, contained in section 18 of the same act, and the said Board does now and in good faith hereby declare that for the preservation of the public safety and health demand that the said Board should take measures, and do order and cause to be done the acts and make the expenditures (so far as this Board may find needful about said acts and measures) hereinafter specified, in addition to those specified by the resolution of this Board, passed on the 13th of April last; that is to say, that the measures to be taken, and the acts to be done, and caused to be done, and expenditures to be made by this Board in the discharge of its duty by reason of such peril, in addition to those specified in said resolutions of April 13, are the following (so far as they can be specified):

1. The establishment and support of suitable buildings for the detention and accommodation of persons recently coming from vessels on which there has been any case of cholera, ship-fever, typhus fever, or other contagious disease, and to support such persons at such establishments during such period as to this Board may seem necessary to the protection of the public health.

2. The removal from cellars of all persons who make such cellars their place of dwelling, or lodging, and the furnishing of such persons, when so removed, with other dwelling or lodging places for such period as this Board may deem necessary for the public health.

3. Using the proper means and agencies for the prompt and efficient exercise of the [illegible] powers and [illegible] in incident thereto, in such as the public peril in the opinion of the Board may render needful to guard the public health in respect to the cholera, ship-fever, typhus fever and other contagious diseases.

4. Making such expenditures, incurring such pecuniary obligations, and borrowing such money, [illegible] as the Board may find or deem [illegible].

[Signed by all the members of the Board, except Judge BOSWORTH and Dr. SWINBURNE.]

[illegible]

R. E. FENTON.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.

Dr. PARKER, in introducing a resolution relative to sprinkling Broadway, said that when the streets are covered with organic matter, and the weather is hot, decomposition is the result, and very little detriment to health occurs; but if water be added, then decomposition takes place, and the atmosphere which we breathe becomes loaded with deleterious gases which help to breed any of the poisonous diseases. He, therefore, proposed that no sprinkling or watering of the streets be permitted in hot weather, except when the streets are entirely clean of organic matter, and then only in the morning until 7 o'clock.

Judge BOSWORTH was not afraid of water, but had no doubt that watering Broadway was fruitful of accidents.

President SCHULTZ had been told in all seriousness by an officer of the army that he would rather risk his life in another Chickahominy battle, than undertake to ride his horse on the slippery pavements of Broadway.

After further remarks, the subject was referred to Counselor TRACY, and he was instructed to draw up an ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of the streets that are paved with square blocks of stone.

GAS.

President SCHULTZ introduced a number of complaints against the gas-house nuisances.

Dr. [illegible] saw only one means of remedying the evil. The Board could fine the Gas Companies [illegible] now and then, and the Companies could readily pay their fines. It seemed to him that the Board ought to appeal to the public, and through the public to the Legislature, for an order taking away the Companies' charters in the event of their continuance of the foul odor nuisance.

Dr. PARKER thought that the Gas Companies might find some means by which their gas may be rendered inoffensive; but it was not the province of the Board of Health to devise means for them. Let them offer $50,000 for the discovery of an agent which shall render their gas inodorous, and thus stimulate inquiry into the subject.

Dr. STONE thought that the Companies might partially remedy the evil by using a better quality of coal. The Pennsylvania, Newcastle and Cannel coals have little sulphur; but these coals are expensive, and the Gas Companies therefore send to Nova Scotia for a cheap coal which is impregnated with sulphur. It is their business to correct this evil, and they must be made to do it.

It is understood that if the gas companies do not soon succeed in abating the nuisance of foul odors from their works, the Board will coerce them.

FILLING SUNKEN LOTS.

Counselor TRACY offered the following, and the Board ordered that it be incorporated in the Code:

"No animal or vegetable substance, nor street-sweepings, muck or silt, nor dirt gathered in cleansing yards, docks or slips, nor waste of mills or factories, nor any materials which are offensive, or tend to decay, or become putrid, or render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited, or used to fill up, or raise the surface or level of any lot, ground, dock, wharf, or piers, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York."

ALANTHUS TREES.

Dr. BERGEN, from the Sanitary Committee, reported as follows:

The Sanitary Committee have considered the complaint made by a large number of respectable citizens of Brooklyn in relation to the offensiveness of the alanthus, and beg to report: First, that the flowering tree of the alanthus is offensive, and so far a nuisance; but they do not regard it particularly detrimental to health; Secondly, they report that it is a clean and valuable shade tree, and is never invaded by worms and thus made a great nuisance; third, they recommend, as the tree is deciduous, and as it is the female or pistillate that flowers and thus emits the offensive odor, that the flower-buds be removed before they are fully opened, or that the male tree only be cultivated.

INVALIDITY OF THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

President SCHULTZ presented a petition, bearing the signatures of nearly a thousand citizens, praying for the abatement of nuisances on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth streets. He had been personally to inspect the place and counted one hundred nuisances within six blocks. The fat and bone-boiling establishments in the neighborhood were being refitted with gas-consuming boilers, and this nuisance might be abated; but the Long Island Bone-boiling Company's heap of 75,000 loads of offal could not be so easily managed. The Company is composed of well-meaning gentlemen, who have paid a large price for their contract, but have undertaken a business which they do not comprehend. They hold, under their contract, a ten-years' lease of the piers whereon their offal now lies; but Comptroller BRENNAN has no hesitation in saying, that inasmuch as their contract was made irregularly, it may be broken. The contract calls for the daily removal of offal, in tight receptacles on vessels propelled by steam, and it further provides that the contractors' carts shall be of a pattern approved by the City Inspector; but none of these conditions are fulfilled. Mr. SCHULTZ, in dismissing the subject, remarked that he will sign no more orders upon the Comptroller for money for these contractors, until they do something more than they have done.

OTHER MATTERS.

On motion of Commissioner BERGEN, it was resolved that the Inspectors' Districts of Brooklyn be extended so as to embrace the towns of New Lotts, Flatbush, New-Utrecht and Gravesend, of Kings County, and that Assistant Sanitary Superintendent CONKLIN be required to designate to each of the Inspectors the lines and divisions of the district as extended.

President SCHULTZ reported that he had enjoyed an interview with the Mayor and Comptroller, and that the latter is ready to pay over the $40,000 which is in the tax levy for the cleaning of the streets in Harlem. It is the opinion of both the Mayor and Comptroller, that the Board may without delay go on and clean unpaved streets in the Twelfth Ward.

The President has addressed the following letter to several physicians:

OFFICE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866. }

SIR: An Inspector of this Board has made a complaint that you were cognizant of and attended cases of small pox, occurring at No. 316 East Fifty-third-street, on or about May 1, 1866, without reporting the same as required by law and the ordinances.

If you have any excuse to present you will please call at this office and do so personally.

Respectfully,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
President Metropolitan Board of Health.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Sanitary Police in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending May 12, 1866: Number of complaints of nuisances received, 742; notices served for abatement, 1,691; nuisances abated under service of notice, 649; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 476; loads of night-soil removed from City limits, 1,940; dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats removed from the City limits, 135; calves seized ("bobs,") 7; unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, poultry, fish, removed from the City, 20,190 pounds; barrels of offal, 3,350.

Billiards.

A billiard match for the championship of Pennsylvania, between VICTOR ESTEPHE and ROBERT S. RYALL, took place at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, in the presence of a large audience. The match created considerable excitement in this City, where the contestants are well known as two of the most expert players in the country. The match was carom, 1,500 points, and after a beautiful exhibition of the fine points of the game, Mr. RYALL was declared the winner by 151 points. During the early part of the game, Mr. ESTEPHE led his opponent by a large number of points, but afterward the tide turned in favor of Mr. RYALL, who held his advantage to the finish. MICHAEL PHELAN, of this City, was umpire; Mr. BIRD acted as referee for Mr. ESTEPHE, and Mr. BRUCE for Mr. RYALL. A large number of the prominent billiardists of this City were present. Messrs. ESTEPHE and RYALL take part in the tournament which succeeds the championship match in this City next week.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held on the third floor of No. 79 Duane-street, by Justice CLERKE—Demurrers—Nos. 25, 15, 17, 29, 11. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 192, 220, 164, 187, 168, 217, 181, 185, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 197, 198.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. *Part II.*—Held by Justice MULLEN in the General Term Room—Nos. 2461, 1180, 260, 26, 870, 1218, 740, 872, 462, 464, 42, 226, 1222, 1266, 1264, 1268, 1290, 846, 720, 1258.

CIRCUIT—*Part III.*—Held by Justice FOSTER at No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 498, 1478, 266, 1061, 842, 645, 913, 861, 927, 837, 623, 697, 903, 847, 835, 1471, 821, 1325, 427, 373.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. The calendar will be called at 12. Revised causes, Nos. 244, 245.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice BARBOUR. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1565, 2830, 1273, 885, 2081, 1383, 2263, 2371, 2349, 2275, 2276, 2261, 2282, 2287, 2289. *Part II.*—Held by Justice McCUNN. Case on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge BRADY. Calendar same as yesterday—namely, Nos. 1119, 1363, 1558, 977, 1510, 928, 1351, 102, 1573, 1572, 1579, 533, 1305, 1321, 1474. *Part II.*—Held by Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 595, 1493, 1550, 1579, 646, 1136, 1132, 631, 765, 1358, 1035, 1561, 1562, 1559, 1564.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 15.

By Justice Miller.

Edward C. Koch vs. John C. Schooley et al.; injunction continued until the further order of the Court.

[Advertisement.]

Democrats and Republicans divide on party questions, but when the beverage question comes up, both vote in solid phalanx for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers, at [illegible] cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 26 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; [illegible] Sutton & Co.; Granite State, Jacobs, San Francisco, J. E. [illegible]; Miranda, Clark, Quebec, C. L. Wright & Co.; [illegible]

Schooners A. Acken, Hall, Norwich, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. W. Pender, Lincoln, Taunton; E. Van Courtland, Coe, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; D. A. Berry, Voorhees, Darien, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; [illegible], Hurlbut, Elizabethport, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; Matanzas, Howard, Washington, N. C., Dibble, Ward & Co.; Statesman, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Jenny Lind, Cole, Newburyport, Snow & Richardson; Lacon, Baker, Boston, A. Howes; Evelyn, Lockwood, Stamford; Wheeler, Strange, Taunton; [illegible], Warner, Savannah, [illegible] & Carman; A. A. Randall, Shotwell, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool April 27, Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 573 passengers to John G. Dale. May 2, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw steamship Louisiana, bound E.; 12th, lat. 41 04, lon. 65 22, exchanged signals with a German steamer, bound E.

Steamship Geo. W. Lord, Ward, Washington, N. C., 60 hours, via Frying-pan Shoals, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston, 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Gunboat [illegible], (Fr.,) De Baisset, Martinique 11 ds.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool March 23, with mdse. and 59 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 28, in St. George's Channel, experienced a severe equinoctial gale, during which shifted cargo; was 11 ds. getting to Cape Clear; has had strong westerly gales with intervening calms. May 7, lat. 41 37, lon. 62 50, at 3 P. M., the Hamburg steamer passed, bound E.

Ship Germania, (Pruss.,) Franke, Rotterdam 57 ds., with mdse. and 57 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. March 24, lat. 50, lon. 16, spoke Br. ship Bloomer, Fleming, from Cardiff, bound to Aden, in distress, having lost mainmast and other spars in a gale, and the vessel leaking badly, having then 8 feet water in the hold; took off the Captain and crew, except the mate, who refused to leave the ship. The Captain and 4 men were drowned by the boat being capsized while trying to get on board the Germania; the others, 13 in number, were saved and brought to this port. The G. lost sails and spars and had had the cabin skylight stove in the same gale.

Ship Agra, (Br.,) Evans, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to master. Crossed the Banks May 1, in lat. 44, and saw no ice. Since has had a continuation of westerly gales. Had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry 28 ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to G. & G. Knox & Co.

Ship Escort, Pitner, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 459 passengers to J. & J. Stuart. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Pruss.,) Steenken, Rotterdam 43 ds., with mdse. and 160 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Ship Constance, (of Liverpool,) Fry, London 49 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Wright.

Ship John Parker, (Br.,) Lowther, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

Ship Nonpareil, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. and 21 passengers to Nimmons & Horton.

Bark Finland, (Russ.,) Kalstrom, Antwerp 37 ds., with glass, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nellie Fenwick, (Br.,) Thurston, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Uller, (Norw'n,) Stark, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig S. Strout, (of Harrington, Me.,) Strout, Savanilla 27 ds., with coffee, &c., to James Henry.

Brig Fred. Clark, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Colford, Manzanilla 21 ds., with wood, sugar, &c., to G. F. Poulston & Co.

Brig Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzpatrick, Manzanilla 28 ds., with mahogany, sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal 7 ds., with cotton to Bixby & Co.

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) Brady, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Galen Averill, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Agricola, Lindscott, Pembroke 14 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ella, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with spars to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary Standish, (of Boston,) Rich, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Crowell & Payne.

Schr. A. Lebannah, Wall, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Gladwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, with lumber.

Schr. Gerah Banker, Ellis, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. [illegible]

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, with cotton from brig Vincent, ashore at that place.

Schr. Charter Oak, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Convert, West, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. [illegible], Haskell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Algoma, Gust, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. Merwin, Matthews, New-Haven.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven.

Schr. C. Thomas, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ocean, ——, Branford.

Schr. M. Sargent, Glover, Norwich.

Schr. Canary, Wall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Stratford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seneca, Dottridge, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Holmes, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Dawes, Bristol, for Rondout.

Schr. Corvo, Achorn, Virginia.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 15.—Arr. steamers St. Louis, New-Orleans; Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; barks St. Clair, Liverpool; Agnes C. James, Havana; brig London, Pictou. Below—Ship Wild Rover, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Alamo, Tibbetts, Machias 12, with lumber to H. M. [illegible], is ashore in the West Narrows, E. R. Will come off at high tide.

Spoken, &c.

Tubal Cain—brig, bound S., was seen May 4, lat. [illegible], lon. 71 42.

Velocity—Br. brig, of London, bound westward, April 29, lat. [illegible], lon. 42 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 2, schrs. Charles Thompson, [illegible], Combs, Francis V. Turner, [illegible], and Walter Thompson, [illegible], for New-York, and John Boynton, for Philadelphia, and Grape Shot, for Charleston, S. C.

At Manzanilla, April 17, brig Allendale, for New-York in 10 days.

[illegible] TURKISH & RUSSIAN MARBLE BATH [illegible]

FISHING TACKLE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
A. DRAPER,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 447 BROADWAY,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS, NO. 447,
No. 447 BROADWAY.
Prices corresponding to the low prices of gold and cotton.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
BRAY'S PATENT, best in use.
Sold only by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 BROADWAY.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Put your clothes away with Cedar Camphor and you insure against the ravages of CLOTHES-MOTHS most cheaply. C. C. is sold by druggists everywhere. [illegible]
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], May 15, 1866.
16, 65, 67, 56, 17, 38, 62, 22, 7, 54, 5, [illegible]
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. [illegible], May 15, 1866.
74, 42, 48, 60, 51, 45, 43, 23, 17, 67, 8, [illegible]
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], May 15, 1866.
[illegible], 11, 77, 69, 71, 51, 64, 53, 61, [illegible]
SHELBY—CLASS No. [illegible], May 15, 1866.
36, 58, 62, 14, 30, 75, 52, 12, 73, 59, 11, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price [illegible] in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

ALL PRIZES CASHED IN LEGAL LOTTERIES—Circulars and drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized Lotteries; information given and circulars sent.
C. C. [illegible], Broker, No. 64½ Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
STATE ARSENAL,
Corner 35th-st. and 7th-av.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1866.
[illegible]
NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER CADETS,
SONS OF [illegible]
Music by
DOWNING'S [illegible] REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets........ [illegible]
Admit gentleman and lady.